

M. Lucien Bodard, the journalist who has won the French Prix Goncourt literary award for *Amélie*, a book of reminiscences about his mother, the wife of a French consul

Shops hold trade as wages slip

Business in High Street shops is holding up despite incomes being hit by higher prices, taxes and mounting unemployment, the latest official figures show. But retailers expect trade to fall off in the coming months and they remain cautious over prospects for the crucial Christmas shopping season.

Contempt move against editors

Two Fleet Street editors, Sir John Junor of the *Sunday Express* and Mr David English of the *Daily Mail*, have been ordered to appear before High Court judges for alleged contempt of court involving the trial of Dr Leonard Arthur.

Interest rate warning

A warning that there is no prospect of big cuts in interest rates while the money supply stays out of control was given last night by Sir Geoffrey Howe to the House of Commons Treasury Select Committee.

Misgivings in the alliance

The first joint Liberal-SDF policy meeting takes place today in an atmosphere of mutual misgiving and suspicion. Some Liberals say the Social Democrats are providing no funding for the policy commissions and are attracting too much well-wishers money.

Nuclear fuel warning

A classified report for the United States Nuclear Regulatory Authority says the international system of safeguards to prevent the diversion of uranium and plutonium from peaceful nuclear programmes to atomic weapons has gross deficiencies.

MP's switch

Mr John Gaint, Labour MP for Islington, Central, applied to join the Social Democratic Party and challenged Mr Wedgwood Benn to resign in Bristol, South-east, and fight him on a by-election in either seat.

Princess rests

The Princess of Wales announced that she had accepted medical advice and regrettably decided that she will not be with the Prince for today's scheduled visit to Bristol.

Tennis bonus

Wimbledon made a record surplus of £1,068,952 from this year's championships, £645,142 more than in 1980. It is expected that the surplus will be even greater next year because of an extra day's play.

Sakharov protest

Dr Andrei Sakharov and his wife Yelena are to go on hunger strike in protest at Soviet authorities' refusal to grant an exit visa to the fiancée of Dr Sakharov's stepson.

Holden dies

William Holden, 53, the Oscar-winning cinema actor, has been found dead in his California home. He had been dead for several days and died from natural causes.

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Unionist call to arms

Paisley vows to make Ulster ungovernable after Commons uproar

Threats by Ulster Unionists to defy the Government and mobilize armed vigilantes have heightened tensions in the province for the funerals today of the Rev Robert Bradford and other recent murder victims. The Prime Minister appealed to the province not to fall into the extremists' trap. He spoke after the Rev Ian Paisley, ordered from the Commons with two colleagues for causing an uproar, vowed to make Northern Ireland "ungovernable". His rivals, the Official Unionists, gave the Government until tomorrow to give an assurance of tougher security measures. In London and the Home Counties police launched a big search for 500 lb of explosive believed to be stockpiled by the Provisional IRA.

Report, back page

By Philip Webster and Hugh Noyes

The Rev Ian Paisley said in London last night that he was returning to Northern Ireland to make the province ungovernable and to set up a force that would defend the people of Ulster from the enemy. He then flew back to Belfast.

He was speaking after scenes of uproar and confusion in the Commons at the end of which he and two of his Democratic Unionist Party colleagues were named by Mr George Thomas, the Speaker. The naming means they are excluded from the House until Monday. In the uproar the Speaker was twice forced to suspend the Commons.

After being escorted out, Mr Paisley, speaking at the members' entrance, told reporters that he had come to the said conclusion that nothing he could do in Parliament would bring about a security situation that would give a measure of support to his people.

Referring to the murder of the Rev Robert Bradford, Official Unionist MP for Belfast, South, he added: "I have no other option but to call on the people of Northern Ireland to make it impossible for Mrs Thatcher's ministers to govern the province because they think they can get away with it, and that in a few weeks the Ulster people will forget they will try with a low key to deescalate the bitter resentment and try to make sensible this prison pill which they have prepared for us."

As an immediate reply, the Prime Minister, in her speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet in Guildhall, London, warned the people of Northern Ireland against falling into the trap being set for them by the extremists.

The Commons and all the other parts of the House were so outraged that they had to leave the House to go to the law into their own hands, she said. "There are those who might allow themselves to be provoked in this way. They must not give the IRA their satisfaction."

The MPs named with Mr Paisley by the Speaker were Mr Peter Robinson (Belfast, East), and Mr John McQuade (Belfast, North).

What began as a day of defiance and defiance ended in a farce, chaos, and bitterness with the three MPs, standing alone in the upper gallery reserved for members, shouting abuse at ministers and the Government in general.

After the three men repeatedly refused to obey the order of the Speaker to leave the Chamber, they were finally escorted out of the gallery by Sir Peter Thorne, the Sergeant-at-Arms. Their election came after a final warning from the Speaker that if there had to be so much as a touch on any of their arms they would be suspended for the remainder of the session.

As the Speaker gave his final warning, Mr Paisley stood up and shouted "Amen, amen, there is no sense in our coming to this House anyway."

The demonstration was clearly well planned. The Speaker pointed out later.

From early in the sitting

there were signs that there was going to be trouble from Mr Paisley. Seated prominently in the upper gallery, far from their usual place towards the back of the Tory benches, the three MPs had chosen the site carefully so as to obtain maximum publicity.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, appealed urgently for calm in Ulster, saying that the aim of the IRA was to simulate and intensify sectarian hatreds, so as to create the chaos that it believed would help its objectives. Any form of divisive action that could make the security forces' task more difficult should be avoided. The right response was to work calmly but firmly under the law and under the guidance of the security forces for the defeat of terrorism.

But his appeal fell on deaf ears as far as certain Ulster MPs were concerned.

When the Secretary of State went on to describe the determination of the Government to defeat terrorism, Mr Paisley shouted: "Nonsense." Then Mr Robinson and Mr McQuade joined in. "You are the guilty men. The blood of Ulster is on your hands," Mr Robinson yelled.

Mr Paisley, hugely enjoying himself, leant over the gallery, shouting to Mr Stanley Orme, opposition spokesman for industry, who was in the Labour front bench. "Tell them it's off, Stanley," he shouted (meaning that he and his colleagues did not intend to press the matter to a division).

Then the Speaker ordered the three MPs to leave the House. Mr Paisley shouted: "We shall not leave this Chamber. Mr Speaker, in the name of the people of Northern Ireland, we shall not leave this Chamber."

The last words were lost in the uproar from below and the crossfire of abuse. House members began to return to normality.

"Be sensible," Mr Harrison, who had reentered the gallery, whispered. Mr Paisley and his colleagues were in no mood to be sensible.

"We are sent here by thousands of people, so we will not leave," Mr McQuade remonstrated with the Sergeant at Sir Peter finally entered the gallery, sword at his side. With his arrival, the three MPs finally decided to go.

For all the farce and confusion, there were ominous warnings for the Government in the reaction of several of the more militant MPs from Northern Ireland.

They were clearly not prepared to follow the courageous lead of Mr Gerald Pitt, Independent MP for Belfast, West, who, as the lone Roman Catholic voice from Ulster, had earlier made a gesture of reconciliation by crossing the floor of the House and putting a consoling arm around the shoulders of Mr McQuade. Mr Pitt told the House that the Roman Catholic community and church leaders in Northern Ireland were totally at one with Mr Prior and the Government in taking whatever steps were possible to eradicate the cancer of terrorism from the province.

Continued on back page, col 1

Mr Paisley: Move to make Ulster ungovernable.

"I live in the Shankill Road," Mr McQuade shouted. "There is the guilty woman." Mr Paisley shouted, pointing at Mrs Thatcher, who had only just finished a moving tribute to Mr Bradford.

The shouts from the upper gallery merged with yells from angry MPs below, and the Speaker's attempts to maintain order were ignored. Mr Thomas then suspended the sitting for 10 minutes after the three MPs refused to leave the Chamber as ordered.

During the interval, Mr Paisley visited Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, sitting in the peer's gallery. Pointing an accusing finger across the Chamber, Mr Paisley yelled: "There is a guilty man there, the man who wants union with the republic. There he sits, there he sits."

At that point it was evident that the three MPs were thoroughly enjoying themselves.

Protestants' fury worsens

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Protestant fury over the murder of the Rev Robert Bradford, Official Unionist MP for Belfast, South, was felt across Northern Ireland yesterday. There were three main developments. The Official Unionists will set up their own security organisation unless the Government gives assurances by tomorrow morning of tougher security measures. The paramilitary Ulster Defence Association (UDA) said people must take the initiative within the law to defend themselves, but counselled against a sectarian backlash, and Unionist councillors in border areas planned to disrupt council business. Their proposed action may soon spread throughout the province.

Mr Bradford and two other victims of violence over the weekend will be buried today. Memorial services will be held for Mr Bradford throughout Ulster and workers are being urged to stop work for at least part of the day as a mark of respect.

Tensions are suddenly running at a dangerously high level reminiscent of the worst stages of the hunger-strike crisis. The big question now is whether the Protestant paramilitary groups will play into the IRA's hands and engage in a renewed offensive against republican activists or ordinary Roman Catholics.

There were reassuring signs from the UDA. Mr John McMichael, the group's senior spokesman, said: "We intend to keep control of our organisation. We intend not to be provoked, but the time has come when the Ulster people and their representatives must take on the responsibility of this war and not expect the Westminster Government to do so."

To that end he urged all Ulster MPs to withdraw from Westminster and form an Ulster security council from which the security forces would seek advice.

Mr McMichael said 36,000 people were involved directly or indirectly in the security forces and more than 20,000 were armed. The problem was not one of numbers: it was of security policy. "The British Government seems to think there is some kind of crime wave here. It is a war, and in a war you find your enemy and destroy him," Judging from Mr McMichael's remarks the UDA's leadership is determined to stem the temptation coming from some elements to murder ordinary Roman Catholics in retaliation for the killing of Mr Bradford. Without doubt, the UDA's policy of killing republican activists still stands.

The Official Unionist Party's proposed new body seems to be based on ideas for increasing surveillance and intelligence work as a support to the security forces. Mr James Molynaux, the party leader,



Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, whose home was bombed by the IRA last week, arriving with his wife at the Lord Mayor's Banquet

Optimistic Thatcher says Britain is over the worst of recession

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said last night that the country had passed the trough of recession in the middle of this year, but said that excessive wage claims could reduce the chance of work for those now unemployed.

"We are at last becoming more competitive—do not throw it all away," she told a distinguished audience at the Lord Mayor's Banquet in Guildhall, London.

She said that rising manufacturing output was evidence of recovery; that there had been a strong export performance in recent months, and that increases in engineering and construction orders, private sector housing starts, and retail sales all suggested "this brightening picture."

The Prime Minister said she had to make clear the Government's total determination to stick to its strategy, but it would be flexible in its tactics although the room for manoeuvre was limited. She did not say where the flexibility would be seen.

Mrs Thatcher's optimism was tempered. Not all news was good news, she said. "The fall in the exchange rate is now working its way into prices, but it should be only a short while before the downward trend of inflation is resumed."

She said that the money supply was under control, and she said nothing about the prospects for interest rates, but she was happy to quote the commendation of others when she noted that respected City commentators believed that the Government was "very much closer to being on track with its monetary policy than the press would have us believe."

Mrs Thatcher said that the country must expect unemployment to take time to respond to improvements in output. "The important thing is that we do nothing to damage confidence in recovery. In particular, those of us in work must remember that excessive wage claims may not put our own jobs at risk, but could reduce the chance of work for those who are now unemployed."

The Prime Minister's theme was of one nation—with the now obligatory reference to Disraeli—and one world. She rehearsed the interdependence of the world's trading nations, and spoke with conviction of the virtues and benefits of free trade—the great engine of post-war growth, she called it. "Freer trade has meant lower prices, more competition and faster growth, and every consumer has benefited. This age has been a great success story of the free market economy."

But all nations had been affected by the persistent inflation of the 1970s, with the increase in oil prices and the great shifts in the pattern of trading. In Britain we had had to learn to live with fluctuating exchange rates, high interest rates and levels of unemployment we had hoped never to see again.

But this was not a crisis of capitalism, far from it. Every nation had been affected by the free economies had adapted more quickly and effectively in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union they had their unemployment beneath a cloak of inefficiency. With all their people nominally at work, they were still unable to provide enough consumer goods and sometimes not even enough food.

Mrs Thatcher said Britain had to adapt to change, but must temper the sharpness of change for the three million people unemployed. The most vulnerable must be protected from the extremes of the international climate. But none of this could be done by resorting to the restrictions of a siege economy.

"Our future lies in the expansion of international trade. We have everything to gain from one world and nothing to hope for in isolation. It would be the utmost folly if at this crucial time, we turned away from the freedom which has served the most successful countries of the world so well and for so long."

To critics in her own party who have said that she sometimes talks too tough, Mrs Thatcher gave a nod. "It is sometimes said that this Government has stuck to a rigid stance regardless of the consequences," she said. "Well, anyone who says that simply has not looked at the facts."

Brezhnev criticizes failings of the Soviet economy

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Nov 16

President Brezhnev today told a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee that the Soviet Union had failed to adapt its economy and economic thinking to today's needs, and had not done enough to restructure the management and planning of the economy.

A review of the Soviet Union's lacklustre industrial and agricultural performance so far this year, the Soviet leader admitted that the worsening food situation was "both economically and politically the central problem of the five-year plan."

Without giving the total for this year's dismal grain harvest, said by Soviet sources to be a full 60 million tonnes short of target at only about 175 million tonnes, he said this year's drought had caused great damage to agriculture for the third year in a row.

He said the five-year plan—which started this year—began with poor crops. But this should not shake the country's determination to achieve swift and stable growth in food production. All sectors of the economy had to work efficiently to produce uninterrupted supplies of food for the population.

He referred in particular to shortages of such basic needs as potatoes in many Soviet cities, and said the drafting of the party's special food programme, announced a year ago but so far producing no noticeable improvements, was "frankly a difficult matter."

It was important, however, that a special session of the Central Committee was to be devoted to its discussion.

He called for an improvement in the procurement, storage, processing and transport of food, and said all branches of the agricultural and industrial sectors had to work towards the common goal of providing the country with enough food.

This year, unusually, 470 farm and estate members of the committee, who meet in

Israelis blow up Arab homes

From Christopher Walker, Beit Sahur, Nov 16

The Israeli Government's determination to pursue its new headline security policy in the occupied West Bank was illustrated early this morning when troops blew up the houses of three large Palestinian families as a reprisal for recent attacks against Israeli vehicles.

An Army statement claimed that a youth from each of the dynamited houses had admitted to taking part in two fire bomb attacks against Israeli Army patrols in this picturesque Christian Arab town, close to the biblical site of Shepherds' Fields.

In neither of the attacks was any damage caused to the Israeli vehicles, but Army sources had made plain that houses of suspects are being blown up as a deterrent. The official statement said that a fourth house near Ramallah was also destroyed because one of the residents had admitted to "having participated in terrorist attacks."

As groups of local Arabs gathered around the twisted remains of the demolished homes it emerged that at least 25 people had been made homeless in the latest action, including two teachers from a local school who had been renting rooms in one of the buildings. Earlier this month more than 30 Palestinians were left homeless after similar Israeli action in the nearby town of Hebron.

The latest moves followed the imposition of two curfews on the 15,000 residents of the town on less than a week after attacks on Israeli vehicles. Prominent local Palestinians said that yesterday a number of youths had been led away blindfolded by the Israeli soldiers in charge of a search and arrest operation.

The power to destroy houses is granted under the Defence (Emergency) Regulations of 1945, which were first drafted by the British for use against both Jewish and Arab terrorists. The stepping up of such reprisals has been sanctioned by Mr Ariel Sharon, the new Israeli Defence Minister.

In an interview with me, Mr Hanna Arrash, the elected Palestinian mayor of Beit Sahur, claimed that it was the first time since the Israeli occupation of 1967 that homes had been demolished because a family was suspected of throwing a fire bomb.

"The result is to make everyone else in the town mad because these people have not even been brought to trial," he said. "We spoke a crowd of some 200 angry Palestinians began to gather around the town hall, chanting slogans in both Arabic and English. The most frequent cry was a rhyming chant of: 'PLO—Israel, No!'"

In an apparent attempt to provoke confrontation with Israeli troops stationed only a few hundred yards away the masked youths, watched from surrounding rooftops by sympathetic residents, poured petrol on their handkerchiefs and sent dense clouds of evil smelling black smoke into the sky.

Israel's risks, page 10

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GARRARD The Crown Jewellers

Prior appeals to Ulster people for help to beat terrorists

TERRORISM

Three Democratic Unionist MPs, including the party leader, the Rev Ian Paisley, were suspended from the House of Commons after continuing to interrupt a statement on security by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Those suspended were Mr Paisley, Mr Peter Robinson (Belfast, North), and Mr George Thomas (Belfast, North). Mr Paisley was suspended for three days, Mr Robinson for two days and Mr Thomas for one day.

The Speaker, Mr George Thomas, after naming the three MPs and ordering their suspension from the House, said he believed that the three MPs came here with the direct intention of ignoring the democratic processes by which the House works and by which they had made up their minds before they came in that they would so behave until they were named.

During his statement on security in Northern Ireland, Mr Prior appealed for active cooperation from the people of the Province to fight terrorism.

From those people who had hesitated for whatever reason in the past, to provide information, Mr Prior said, he hoped that they would now be more forthcoming.

Reverend Robert Bradford (Belfast, South, off UUI) who was charged with the murder of Mr Bradford, said that he was not a terrorist.

Mr Paisley, Mr George Thomas, and Mr Robinson, in his statement, said that he was not a terrorist.

Mr Paisley and his two colleagues then left the Chamber.

Mr Prior, continuing his statement, said that he was not a terrorist.

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At 4 pm the sitting was resumed.

The Speaker: In my judgment, Mr Paisley, Mr Peter Robinson and Mr George Thomas are guilty of gross disorderly conduct and of ignoring the authority of the Chair.

Therefore, I have ordered that Mr Paisley, Mr Peter Robinson and Mr George Thomas be suspended from the service of this House.

The House divided on the suspension of Mr Paisley and his two colleagues. The result was 100 in favour and 100 against.

The Speaker: There being no tellers for the votes, the ayes have it. They will leave the House immediately.

Mr Paisley: We shall not be leaving.

During the uproar that followed, the Speaker shouted: Order. They must leave immediately. They must leave immediately.

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forces in their difficult task in Northern Ireland. (Cheers)

Meanwhile, we reaffirm our belief that lasting peace and stability will only come to Northern Ireland if the search for a political settlement is pursued.

We urge the Government to continue this search, but at the same time to ensure that the IRA is not able to continue its violent campaign.

In the meantime, we will be doing all we can through the security services to aid that process.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UUI): What Mr Prior has said is a black week for Northern Ireland. It is a black week for Northern Ireland.

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The people of Northern Ireland should be aware that it is only the security forces who stand between them and virtual civil war.

Mr Prior: The message can go out that everyone should remain calm, that we should not fall into the trap which the IRA has been trying to set for us. They perhaps it may be possible not only to help with the security forces but also in the long-term, to move on to other things which can be productive to peace and prosperity in the North.

Mr James Kilfedder (North Down, Off UUI): I understand that about 15,000 police are being directed in London to search 300,000 garages and cars for 500 lbs of IRA explosives. Why has the same system of thorough search not been taken place in Ulster?

Mr Prior: He is looking at ways to make security work. Would he take time to look at statements made by his predecessors over the past 12 years? He will find the same pompous, meaningless remarks.

Has the crunch not come for the Government at long last to root out and destroy these evil sectarian thugs? If the Government fails, I warn that Northern Ireland will become a state of civil war.

Mr Prior: In the past two weeks or so the Royal Ulster Constabulary have found two large amounts of explosives amounting to some 1,500 lbs and many other weapons as well. The constant search by the RIC and other security forces goes on.

We have to make certain that in carrying out our searches we keep the peace and that we do not do the search will go on and will be intensified.

Mr Gerard Fitz (Belfast, West Down, Off UUI): Has he any conception of the situation which faces the Protestant community there? We will cooperate with the Government to bring these terrible events to an end.

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Prior: Black week

Concannon: Cowardly attacks

He himself, if he had known what was to befall, would have thought it singularly appropriate that he should be elected in the very moment when he was helping others and doing the duties to which he had been elected in this House.

The death by violence of any human being never passes without consequences. It is the hope—perhaps the only hope—that the death of any human being should be a warning to all of us that we must not allow ourselves to be drawn into the IRA's vicious cycle of violence.

The Northern Ireland Catholic community, as a whole, is appalled by the violence and the deaths. We do not want to see any more of these deaths. We want to see the IRA's vicious cycle of violence brought to an end.

On behalf of that population and Catholicism in the island of Ireland, and speaking as an opponent of the IRA's vicious cycle of violence, I say that we must not allow ourselves to be drawn into the IRA's vicious cycle of violence.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Rushmore, Selkirk and Peebles): It is right somebody should say that we are all of the water how conscious we are of the risks all those in public life in the Province run in carrying out their public duties. We are conscious of that and wish to join in sympathy with the relatives.

There has been an attack over the weekend on the home of Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General. Both this murder and that attack which occurred in the House of Commons on the night of the IRA's vicious cycle of violence, are a warning to all of us that we must not allow ourselves to be drawn into the IRA's vicious cycle of violence.

Mr James Kilfedder (North Down, Off UUI): I express deep sympathy to the family of the late Mr David Steel. Mr Bradford is one of the many victims of the IRA who has shown it is totally opposed to the IRA's vicious cycle of violence. In Northern Ireland as a person who has worked hard for his constituents, and as an active MP, Mr Bradford has been a man of great courage and integrity.

Every MP would want to see an end to the violence and evil which attended that sort of standing.

The Rev Ian Paisley standing in the side gallery to the Speaker's left, said that he was not a terrorist.

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interests of his constituents will bring the contempt of us all to those who were responsible for this callous deed.

It should be put on record that this was not a one-off killing or murder. This was a carefully calculated and meticulously planned murder. They knew where Mr Bradford was going to be. They knew, or hoped for, the effect they would have on the IRA's vicious cycle of violence.

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European court plea over M40 extension

By Hugh Clayton

The Government yesterday rejected opposition to its planned 1990m extension of the M40 from Oxford to the West Midlands, and issued details of a 46-mile route across thinly populated countryside.

Critics of the proposed motorway say that the same road could be achieved for less than half the cost by upgrading main roads and the Paddington-Oxford-Birmingham railway line.

The Friends of the Earth said that their branch at Wheatley, Oxfordshire, intended to block the scheme by presenting a case to the European Court of Human Rights claiming that the British system of planning inquiries linked to decisions by ministers was a "self-policing exercise".

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport, said in Oxford: "I think Friends of the Earth have chosen rather the wrong moment for this, because the system in this country has been transformed."

He was convinced that the new stretch of motorway with eight junctions was essential to ease congestion on the M1 and in north Oxfordshire towns.

The present roads between Birmingham and Oxford are disgracefully inadequate for important industrial traffic," he said.

Ministers want the new motorway to start at junction seven on the M40, about six miles east of Oxford. They want to siphon off the heavy traffic that now lingers at the junction of the M40 and the A41, which leads to the industrial heartland of the Midlands.

The extension would proceed first through Polecat End and past Drunkard's Corner, parts of a large state-owned forest which is protected as one of southern England's most outstanding wooded butterfly habitats, and then continue through the Oxfordshire Downs, a green belt, on which Mr Clarke expected most controversy in the M40 planning inquiry to focus.

"The fact that it is green belt does not mean that it is absolutely immune to anything being put across it," he said.

The proposed motorway would go north-west from Oxford, between the United States Air Force bases at Upper Heyford and Croughton, and proceed most parallel to the present A41, to a point at the end of the route already fixed for the initial southward spur of the M40 from the Birmingham ring road system.

The Department of Transport says that the new motorway will be sited in a green belt area, and that it will be a quiet rural environment. The present roads between Birmingham and Oxford are disgracefully inadequate for important industrial traffic," he said.

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Alternative proposed to rates poll

By David Walker

Annual elections were suggested yesterday by district council leaders as a possible alternative to the Government's disputed referendum plan on rates increases.

After a special meeting of the Association of District Councils, Mr Ian McCallum, its chairman, a Woking councillor, promised "to turn over every stone" to meet the Government's objective if it was prepared to cooperate with the councils.

That could include a new electoral plan.

The meeting in London, produced a unanimous vote of opposition to the Local Government Finance Bill from the Conservative-controlled association, which represents county, district and big cities such as Leicester, Bristol and Southampton.

Mr McCallum claimed some credit for the postponement of the second reading debate on the Bill, originally due this week.

Many districts already have significant electoral tests almost every year. A common pattern is that of a council standing for reelection in annual polls for three out of four years.

Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the Conservative opposition on the Greater London Council, yesterday said that a single income tax from which councils derived a set proportion of the proceeds was the way to overcome the difficulties of local finance. Rates should be abolished.

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"Without Albany Life I'd be a little broker."

In the early seventies my business was my wife and I, come January 1982 we will have eight salesmen overseas and ten consultants in the UK.

The break came about three years ago, when a company called Young Ridgway Associates wanted to stop globe trotting and broaden their UK operation. And a certain John Grondona wanted to break out of a run of the mill UK brokerage.

The marriage must have been made in some financial Heaven for we've gone from strength to strength.

Of course to organise business in say the Middle East, you've got to be pretty quick on your feet.

Our Consultants have to collect a proposal from the client, get it back to the UK and be back delivering the

John Grondona: How to go international without leaving the city.

policy within only four weeks.

And when you're dealing away from home you must have accuracy of documentation.

Albany have enabled us to achieve these objectives, allowed us to provide continuity of visits to the

Middle East and provide a superior service.

This is how we've built our overseas operation and at the same time maintain and expand our UK side of things.

In the UK we have strong stock broking connections.

To be a member of the London Stock Exchange is a membership to be valued and not to be thrown away by exposing clients to sub-standard companies or contracts.

We have always been very careful as to who we put forward to our stock brokers.

Suffice to say that the personal pensions of the stock brokers we deal with are with Albany Life.

Albany Life

John Grondona, Managing Director of John Grondona (Consultants) Ltd., 24 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2.



Saudis disavow UN delegate's stance on Israel

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Nov 16

The Saudi Government this evening disavowed the words of its United Nations representative in New York, evidently embarrassed by the explicit recognition of Israel the representative attributed to Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point peace plan.

The official Saudi news agency claimed that statements made to *The New York Times* by Mr. Ali Al-Sagoff, an out-of-place interpretation of the eight-point peace plan.

The seventh clause in the plan refers to the right of the states of the region to live in peace, a phrase which the American and European Governments have generally interpreted as implicit recognition of Israel.

Mr. Al-Sagoff's comments did not more than confirm this: but his words have come at an inopportune time for the Saudi authorities, who are coming under increasing criticism from Syria, Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization over their plan.

According to the *New York Times* Mr. Al-Sagoff said that the plan "does recognize Israel" and "does not say that Saudi Arabia is not a friend of Israel". He said that the plan "does not say that Saudi Arabia is not a friend of Israel". He said that the plan "does not say that Saudi Arabia is not a friend of Israel".

In interviews with Arab newspapers, the Saudis are emphasizing that any recognition would come only after the establishment of a Palestinian state, a view which coincides with that of the Syrian Government and of the PLO, but which was not implicit in the eight points.

In reality, the Saudis are probably not all that unhappy with their United Nations representative's words. He was after all, telling an American audience what they presumably wanted to hear and it would be an easy matter for the Saudis to inform the United States Government that the Saudi statement was only for Arab consumption. There is a suspicion among Palestinians in Beirut that this is exactly what has already happened.

The PLO are continuing their efforts to persuade Arab nations that the Israelis are preparing to make an assault on southern Lebanon. After a brief artillery drive over the weekend between Palestinian guerrillas and Major Saad Haddad's Israeli-supplied militia, the United Nations reported today that there had been no

Destruction of houses

Legality of Israeli action against Arabs disputed

By Richard Owen

The blowing up by the Israeli military authorities of houses thought to have harboured suspected Palestinian Arab terrorists in the West Bank once again raises the question of the legality of such actions in international law.

It is a moot point whether Israel is occupying the West Bank, or whether it is in military occupation. The question is covered by the Hague Convention on warfare (No IV, with additional regulations, 1907).

This was used by and regarded as binding on the Nuremberg military tribunal of 1946. It states that a territory is considered occupied "when actually placed under the authority of the hostile army".

The convention is deemed by some jurists to refer to situations where a pre-existing territorial sovereignty was vested in and exercised by an "adversary state".

In the case of the "occupied territories" of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, this could be held to refer to Jordan and Egypt respectively, in which case Israel is occupying those lands under Articles 42 to 46 of the 1907 Hague Convention and Article 47 of the 1948 Geneva Convention of 1949, which is supplementary to the Hague Convention.

The Geneva Convention elaborates on the question of occupation, declaring that the occupying power shall be bound "for the duration of the occupation" to exercise the functions of government in a "humanitarian manner".

Both the Hague and Geneva conventions protect the rights of those living under occupation, "family honour" and private property. The destruction of religious property is forbidden, a clause which has given rise to conflict between Muslims, Christians and Jews in a number of West Bank areas, including Hebron and Bethlehem.

As far as Arab housing and land are concerned, however, Israeli actions are justified by reference to the "Defence Emergency Regulations" introduced by the British Mandate authorities in Palestine in 1945-47 supplemented by the Israeli Defence Laws (Security Areas) of 1949.

The demolition of houses held to have sheltered terrorists is sanctioned by the British Emergency Regulations of 1945, Part 12, paragraph 119 (1), which is an administrative rather than judicial penalty.

The Israeli response to Arab complaints has been under the Hague and Geneva Conventions is that these instruments do not apply to the West Bank and Gaza which Israel contends are "administered" rather than "occupied".

Israeli Governments have, however, made a distinction between the territorial aspects of the conventions, which they do not recognize, and the humanitarian aspects, which they have undertaken to observe.

Where the conventions clash with the mandate regulations, it is the latter which tend to take precedence in practice, since the Israelis argue that they are dealing with a terrorist threat to the security of the Israeli nation.

Owen gives backing to Camp David

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 16

Dr. David Owen, the former foreign secretary and co-founder of the Social Democratic Party, tonight combined a defence of the Camp David peace process with a strong attack on the expansionist Israeli settlement policy in the occupied territories.

His speech was treated with special interest in Israel as a pointer to the Middle East policy which could be expected from a future British Government. It came at a time when diplomatic relations between Britain and Israel are at their lowest ebb for many years.

In Britain, the detailed explanation of Dr. Owen's approach to the Middle East—especially the need to maintain the gradualist style adopted at Camp David—will be analysed for possible differences with the Liberal Party, often regarded as more sympathetic to the Palestinian cause.

Dr. Owen told the annual Balfour dinner in Tel Aviv: "Today in Britain the position of wholehearted support for the Camp David process which was steadily pursued by the then Prime Minister, James Callaghan, and myself as Foreign Secretary, has been gravely weakened."

"The question is whether this is realism or opportunism. I believe it is neither, but a failure to see the merit of political evolution. Within the European Community, Britain now surpasses France in the belief that Camp David is dead."

He pointed out that in recent speeches, both Lord Carrington for the Government and Mr. Denis Healey for the Labour Opposition had gone out of their way to disavow the process from Camp David, and look instead to the eight-point Saudi peace plan.

Dr. Owen said that countries should be wary of abandoning negotiations from work which they have done something substantive to replace it.

Referring to their recent speeches, he said: "It is revealing that they like the other critics believe that the Israeli Government is not serious in its commitment to the process."

It was the transitional period and autonomy provisions that were critical for the Israeli Government, and there was no chance whatever of their acceptance, an all-embracing instant negotiation for a Palestinian state with its capital in East Jerusalem.

"That was the situation in 1978. What evidence is there that it is different in 1981? No one should be under any illusion that to advocate instant statehood is to completely misjudge the character of Israeli opinion at every level."

He urged the European nations to adopt a two-point approach to the Middle East. On the one hand, they should work to ensure that the PLO is represented in the Egyptian and Jordanian delegations which Camp David envisages as negotiating the final status of the West Bank and Israel after a transitional autonomy process.

"It will not be easy to persuade the Israeli Government and people to accept PLO representation as 'the other Palestinians' in the delegations, but it is easier for Europe to espouse the case for including the PLO," he added.

Despite the PLO's demands, the organization should not be formally recognized as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. "That particular UN formula has done enough damage in the Middle East," he said.

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Sakharov to stage hunger strike

Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the exiled Soviet dissident physicist, and his wife Yelena are to begin an indefinite hunger strike on Sunday in protest at the refusal of the Soviet authorities to give the fiancée of Dr. Sakharov's stepson an exit visa to the United States (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

Mrs. Sakharov, who returned yesterday morning from Gorky, the industrial town east of Moscow where her husband has been exiled for almost two years, said they were taking this "extreme step" because their applications and letters to President Brezhnev had brought no result.

Dr. Sakharov will begin his strike on the day that Mr. Brezhnev leaves for Bonn. He and his wife (above), who intends to return to Gorky on Friday, will take only mineral water, and will continue fasting until they have proof that Elizaveta Alexeyeva, their son's fiancée, will be allowed to emigrate.

In a tape-recorded message played to western correspondents here, Dr. Sakharov accused the Soviet authorities of "blackmail" and said Elizaveta was being held hostage by the state. He voiced fears that the KGB would use the opportunity to try to get rid of him.

Mrs. Sakharov said she was afraid of going on hunger strike, and feared for the life of her husband because of his weak heart and high blood pressure, for which he was now taking medication. She thought the authorities would try to stop the strike by force, stop her returning to Gorky and prevent anyone being allowed to witness their strike. Her son's fiancée said she was against the strike decision, but did not have the right to prevent it.

Dr. Sakharov's stepson, Mr. Alexei Semyonov, now a student at Brandeis University in the United States, was married by proxy in the summer. The Soviet authorities have not recognized the validity of the marriage.

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, Nov 16

Hundreds of European and American businessmen, confronted by labour disputes at home, are now flocking to the Japanese market at the moment.

He said the American trade unions will soon have to grapple with the unyielding nature of dealing with the advent of unmanned factories. "We have already exported and shipped a version of our unmanned factory to the Cincinnati Corporation in Ohio," he said.

The staff expects orders for unmanned factories to pour in after a delegation of 110 of the Yamazaki company's European representatives and other machine tool manufacturers visit the plant next month. The delegation includes businessmen from Britain, West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and Belgium.

American factory owners who have inspected the plant were astounded by the sophisticated production line. "If something goes wrong at night the computers instruct the robots to repair the defect. If the robot is incapable of correcting the fault, the computer will shut down the line," a technician said.

"We told our American clients that we decided to build these unmanned factories when we saw the press report that we had to increase our productivity if we were to survive," Mr. Yamazaki said.

He admits that many of his American clients have expressed fears that some of the United States' powerful unions will oppose Japan's plans to export unmanned factories to the West.

"Sum" American businessmen have brought union leaders over here to discuss the matter. In Japan we have a tradition of life long employment. But we can absorb workers in other parts of Europe. A large delegation of European representatives are coming to inspect our plant next month but we

present that as a negotiating position would be inappropriate for me to comment upon."

Amsterdam: The Dutch Government will inform its NATO allies that it will not take the promised decision in December on whether or not to send Dutch ships to the Persian Gulf to escort oil tankers.

Mr. van Aarts made a two-hour statement to the House outlining the plans of his Cabinet, a centre-left coalition of his own party with Labour and the left-liberal Democrats.

The previous Dutch Government, a centre-right coalition of Christian Democrats with the conservative Liberals also led by Mr. van Aarts, had told the NATO Council of Ministers in December, 1979, that it would make a decision on the sending of ships to the Persian Gulf.

The proviso had been added, however, that it would do so in the light of progress made in the talks with the Soviet Union. Because these negotiations will only be getting under way at the moment, the decision is in a position to take a decision.

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 16

Dr. Joseph Luns, the NATO Secretary-General, said today that the United States would go to the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union on reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons with a "firm decision to come to acceptable agreements, even going as far as a possible zero option."

The so-called zero option suggestion by some European NATO allies is aimed at calling for the elimination of the SS20 Soviet missiles and other such medium-range missiles in return for NATO not deploying 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

The Geneva negotiations are due to begin on November 30 and Dr. Luns, who held consultations with Mr. Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, and Mr. Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Defense, and other American officials today, said: "I was very pleased to hear that the United States will go to these (Geneva) talks with the firm decision to come to acceptable agreements, even going as far as a possible zero option."

Mr. Dean Fischer, spokesman for the State Department, said: "In an ideal world, a zero option would be desirable, but to imply that we are going to

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EEC talks adjourn without any progress

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Nov 16

European foreign ministers have been given the night to sleep on their differences after a near fruitless day of discussion seeking to find a new mandate to change the European Community.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary and current President of the Council, ended the meeting abruptly this evening after he found that no progress was being made towards drawing up a substantive and clear text for discussion by the heads of government at the European summit in London next week.

This was a clear sign that Britain is now worried that next week's European summit meeting could degenerate into a fiasco with no clear progress towards change of the Community. This change, which is fundamental to the need to deal with the finances of the Community, and make allowance for Britain's budgetary contribution, should be the main subject agreed at the summit.

The total failure of today's meeting to even begin to resolve the outstanding problems means that Britain is now in a desperate position to save the summit, and at the same time forward its hopes for a better balance of expenditure and income from the Community.

Failure to reach a meaningful settlement at the summit would mean that there would be little to show for the meeting, and from other member-states to settle the question, and the British Government would go into the next general election without a real resolution of the European Community question.

Lord Carrington adjourned the meeting until 8.30 am. The first part of the meeting will be devoted to a series of bilateral encounters between Lord Carrington and the Community member-state foreign ministers, each of whom will be given an average of 15 minutes to state their case.

The decision to adjourn the meeting and give the ministers time to consult their governments followed a day in which well-known national positions were reiterated and in which the traditional disagreements between France and Britain were well to the fore.

The meetings were on it became clear that Lord Carrington might have to be prepared to accept a draft document for use by the heads of state in London, which would fall far short of Britain's demands. The only alternative seemed to be a paper full of contradictions.

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IN BRIEF

Stampede in bullring kills 48

Merida, Mexico.—At least 43 people taking part in a political rally were killed when a concrete wall at a bullring collapsed. A witness said most of the dead were trampled to death when the crowd panicked.

Another 49 were injured, some seriously. Red Cross spokesman said. Senior Fernando Aranzabal, a journalist covering the rally for the Mexico city newspaper *Excelsior*, said that the wall, about 8ft high and 10ft long, could not have been responsible for the deaths. The ring, he said, was filled beyond its capacity of 8,000 by an estimated 15,000 people and more were pushing and shoving to get in.

Germany lick wounds after airport battle

Bonn.—More than 200 demonstrators and 109 policemen were nursing injuries after the violence over the third runway of Frankfurt airport which shocked even its opponents.

One hundred demonstrators were detained after blocking motorways and approach roads to the airport with burning barricades and water siting. Others clashed with police on the site of the runway. Most were charged with breach of the peace and later released.

Envoy's killer sought

Sydney.—The government has promised a further investigation to find the killer of Mr. Constantine Giannaris, the Greek Consul-General, who was found bound and gagged in his ransacked home with a nazi dagger protruding from his back.

Poisoned oil fumes

León.—The Spanish Government has postponed indefinitely the incineration of 444,000 gallons of poisoned cooking oil near here because local residents fear the fumes could be toxic. The Commerce Ministry announced. The oil has killed 135 Spaniards who consumed it.

Russians banned

Washington.—The Civil Aeronautics Board has ordered a week's suspension of Soviet commercial flights into the United States because two Aeroflot aircraft recently flew over American territory.

Korchnoi goes for a draw

By Harry Golombek
It looks as though Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger in the world chess championship, is intent on restoring his self-confidence by going against his normal policy of aggression and is playing for the sure draw.

He had white in the seventeenth game yesterday and played a rather quiet variation of the Queen's Gambit which he has favoured in recent years. Obviously, the game followed the course of the match game in which the challenger suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Anatoly Karpov, the reigning world champion, who is a supreme expert at exploiting the weak moves of his adversary.

But Korchnoi varied on the rook move when, in a central pawn move, he captured with a knight instead of a pawn, thereby avoiding being saddled with an isolated pawn. It should be observed that this was not necessarily a "draw move" but it was certainly a defensive move.

The challenger's collapse in the ninth game was due to his inability to form a consistent plan of campaign. It is known that the isolated QP has both strengths and advantages and, but he has been in better form. Korchnoi might have been able to form a concrete plan of attack.

As it was, the recapture of the pawn with the knight in the seventeenth game allowed a series of exchanges that left nothing for either side by move 20 and it was no surprise when the draw was agreed after 23 moves.

Karpov will leads by 5-2 ahead in the match and only one more game to win the match and retain his title.

Seventeenth game
White: Korchnoi. Black: Karpov.
Queen's gambit declined
1. K-K4 P-K3
2. P-K3 P-Q4
3. P-Q4 P-Q4
4. P-Q4 P-Q4
5. P-Q4 P-Q4
6. P-Q4 P-Q4
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15. P-Q4 P-Q4
16. P-Q4 P-Q4
17. P-Q4 P-Q4
18. P-Q4 P-Q4
19. P-Q4 P-Q4
20. P-Q4 P-Q4
21. P-Q4 P-Q4
22. P-Q4 P-Q4
23. P-Q4 P-Q4
24. P-Q4 P-Q4
25. P-Q4 P-Q4
26. P-Q4 P-Q4
27. P-Q4 P-Q4
28. P-Q4 P-Q4
29. P-Q4 P-Q4
30. P-Q4 P-Q4
31. P-Q4 P-Q4
32. P-Q4 P-Q4
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36. P-Q4 P-Q4
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38. P-Q4 P-Q4
39. P-Q4 P-Q4
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66. P-Q4 P-Q4
67. P-Q4 P-Q4
68. P-Q4 P-Q4
69. P-Q4 P-Q4
70. P-Q4 P-Q4
71. P-Q4 P-Q4
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73. P-Q4 P-Q4
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90. P-Q4 P-Q4
91. P-Q4 P-Q4
92. P-Q4 P-Q4
93. P-Q4 P

Abdus Sattar jubilant as he takes reins of power

From Trevor Fishlock, Dacca, Nov 16

Mr Abdus Sattar, the new President of Bangladesh, tonight denied that the presidential election had been rigged or marred by violence. He said the election had been free, fair and peaceful and showed the people's devotion to democracy and to the policies of the murdered President Zia Ur-Rahman.

Mr Sattar, who has a three-to-one lead in the election, with three-quarters of the vote in, was a quiet and humorous, laughing repeatedly at a press conference in the presidential palace here.

He said the politically conscious people of Bangladesh had turned out in large numbers to vote in an orderly way, a rare event in the history of elections in the region. They had given their verdict against the policies of violence and exploitation, he said.

He fielded questions amiably without resorting to any detail. The selection of a Vice-President, who would succeed him, would be decided later, he said.

He said population growth was the country's most pressing problem. On the economy he said that Bangladesh would be able to satisfy the International Monetary Fund that "everything is all right". The IMF is withholding payments from Bangladesh, one of the world's poorest and most aid-dependent countries, because of its failure to keep within spending limits.

On the army, he said firmly that its job was to defend the country. "I do not think it has any other role in a democratic country."

Mr Sattar, who is 75, was educated in Calcutta and practised as a lawyer. He later became a judge of the East Pakistan High Court and of the Supreme Court. He was President Zia's special assistant from 1975 and became Vice-President in 1977.

Hard steps on road to democracy

Mr Sattar's huge victory showed how the people have matured and wised up. They have seen too much turn to ashes, heard too much rhetoric.

The framework of civilian rule erected by the late President Zia seemed to offer the people less chance of disappointment, compared with what was on offer from the Awami League. Politics has so often seemed to return Bangladesh to square one. Arguments which were exciting now appear dog-eared. People decided to stay with what they knew.

Zia's system, his executive presidency, his coalition party, his course between extremes, was badly strained when army officers killed him and threw the country into another period of anxiety and pessimism.

During the five and a half months since his death there was speculation that the country might never have its election. A crucible of democratic aspirations, and that the army might move in to rule.

But Zia's system held. It was criticised for being authoritarian, for hiding the reality that power resided

with the president. Zia never pretended that the political system, the Bangladesh National Party, which was his vehicle, and the National Assembly, were fully fledged.

"We have to build democracy in this country," he used to say. Zia's political ideas may have been argued about, but no one can doubt that his vigour and commitment to Bangladesh and its struggle gave a badly bruised country a sense of direction and identity.

His popularity was beginning to wane, but his energetic leadership was not easy to replace. That was part of the tragedy of his death. Mr Sattar, can only play a bridging role and for the time being the Government must keep the Zia spirit alive, just as it did during the election.

Mr Sattar has turned out to be tougher, physically and politically, than was at first perceived. Had he been younger he might have made the ideal replacement. As it is, the burdens for a man of his age are heavy.

He has to ensure that the BNP, remains united. It has a number of factions and was kept in order by Zia's firmness. It was Zia's problem, and is now Mr Sattar's, that the BNP, like any invented party does not have a well rooted common cause.

One of his vital tasks is to find a Vice-President. The wrong choice would split the party. There is also the question of the army. Some officers want an army role in government. Mr Sattar plainly does not agree.



Italian party looks to youth

From Peter Nichols

The Christian Democratic Party's national executive meets tomorrow for a session which the leadership asserts, will prepare the ground for a decisive turn in the fortunes of Italy's biggest party.

The executive is due to discuss preparations for a national assembly convened for November 25 which will have the task of preparing the party's renewal.

Signor Flaminio Piccoli, the party's general secretary, promises change. Even more ambitiously, he writes today in his party's newspaper, *Il Popolo* of the prospect he sees for "planetary democracy" based on a new international peace movement. He was enlarging on an idea he had first put forward shortly before his surprising visit last week to the Vatican for breakfast with the Pope.

The element of surprise was that a meeting which presumably was intended to remain secret was made public. The news emerged from the Vatican two days after it took place, while the Christian Democratic Party was still denying any knowledge of it.

The party's assembly will not have to deal with electing new leaders: that will have to await the national congress in the spring. But the demand will go doubt be strong for a new kind of mechanism, by which the impatient younger generations can be allowed more weight in the conduct of policy, and, of course, in the rewards of political power.

Malaysia angrily fights legacy of British colonialist attitudes

From David Watts, Kuala Lumpur, Nov 16

For Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, familiarity breeds resentment — resentment for all the years he believes Britain took for granted the people of its former colony and its vast wealth of rubber, tin and palm oil.

Malaysia wants to be treated for what it is — a member of that newly-recognized aristocracy of nations, the raw materials producers — taking control of its birthright. For that reason and a host of other slight, Malaysia's latest dispute with Britain is developing into a boil which will require all Whitehall's skills to lance.

Dr Mahathir's decision to scrutinize all British tenders for government contracts is likely to cost Britain millions of pounds of exports in the short-term alone. Malaysia will only buy British as a last resort. Already quite a number of British contracts have been rejected, according to the Prime Minister.

"It looks as though it is going to go on for a long time, but certainly the privileged position of the British in this country is gone for ever," Dr Mahathir said in an interview. "We will buy British when it is absolutely necessary, when your prices and services are way ahead, but otherwise I think we will

show a definite preference for non-British sources."

It is estimated that about a third of Britain's exports to Malaysia go to the government sector. Last year total exports were worth more than £224m.

The most immediate causes of Malaysia's ire are perceived as the increase in university fees for non-EEC students, the wrangle over air traffic rights with the national airline; what is regarded as the patronizing way that British ministers and the press treat Malaysia, and the change in Stock Exchange rules to prevent dawn raids after the recent purchase by Malaysia of the Guthrie estates. Dr Mahathir wants to see a "radical change in Britain's approach to these issues."

The change in Stock Exchange rules has particularly angered Dr Mahathir. Ministerial visits and explanations have failed to convince the Prime Minister that Britain did not change the rules of the capitalist game once the game began to go against it.

The Guthrie Corporation's takeover brought allegations of "back-door nationalisation" from the British press which have pained the Malaysians. "We were not doing anything more than going to the market to buy things that are being sold — willing buyer, willing seller — and to take

action to stop that I think is very wrong."

Dr Mahathir believes that the British decided to take measures to prevent such takeovers after the purchase of another big estate company, Sime Darby. "Then there was nothing done for quite some time, but it was immediately after the takeover of Guthrie that they rather hurriedly went through the process."

The real sting for Dr Mahathir and his Cabinet colleagues in the United Malay National Organization is that the earlier sale of the Dunlop estates to a Chinese group flouted Malaysia's new economic policy, which seeks to enhance Malaysia's economic vis-a-vis the Chinese.

In his political treatise, *The Malay Dilemma*, first published 11 years ago and banned in Malaysia until this year, Dr Mahathir lays part of the blame for the Malays' economic backwardness on the British, who used the Chinese to develop the country while ignoring the Malays except for using them as bureaucrats and administrators. It is this that makes many believe Dr Mahathir, the first Malaysian Prime Minister not to have had a British education, will not be quickly turned from his anger.

Zia plan for Pakistan faces a fresh delay

From Hasan Akhtar — Islamabad, Nov 16

President Zia-ul-Haq today indicated that his plan to introduce controlled political system in Pakistan may be further delayed.

General Zia has been talking of establishing a *majlis shura* (federal advisory council) of nominated people for over a year. Last month he said the *majlis*, which would serve as a substitute parliament, would be formed in November.

But today he told journalists that its formation might be delayed until early next month, giving rise to speculation that not all members of the junta are unanimous on its formation, its responsibilities and its members.

The President seemed confident of his scheme succeeding sooner rather than later although he said he had to hold further talks with his military governors and federal and provincial ministers on its proposed members. He said they had to be carefully screened to ensure they worked for his Government's objectives.

Their number may be about 200 in the first instance which might be raised to 300 subsequently. The *majlis* might be bicameral, in line with the defunct parliament.

While General Zia continues to push forward with this idea political leaders have demanded that he should resume dialogue with leaders of public opinion and abandon the formation of a handpicked *majlis*. Even some conservative newspapers have warned him against arbitrary political decisions and specially against any attempt to change the 1973 constitution.

General Zia at a press conference in Lahore yesterday and during his talk with journalists here today ruled out general elections and a suggested round table conference.

He seemed to be confident of holding on to his position despite threats by a few political groups to wage a militant struggle for democracy. He appears to have sensed the total disarray into which the political party leaders have fallen.

The Libyan Government is said to have agreed to repatriate to Pakistan all its nationals who were recruited some time ago for security work in Libya but who became dissatisfied with the jobs assigned to them there.

About 3,000 Pakistanis, mostly former members of the armed forces, were recruited for security jobs.

Shaikh Mujib's home

Dust and desolation in a house of death

From Our Own Correspondent, Dacca, Nov 16

A servant turns the key and the doors creak open. Shoes are removed, as at a shrine, and bare feet leave prints in thick dust. Smashed pictures hang awry and bullet holes pock cobwebbed walls. Nothing has been disturbed since the murders six years ago and the rooms of death have the gloom and stillness of a crypt.

This is the house of Shaikh Mujib ur-Rahman, founder of Bangladesh and national hero, whose spirit was so constantly evoked in the recent presidential election that, like the late President Zia, he became a kind of participant.

Here, in the small hours of August 15, 1975, he and seven members of his family were killed by young Army officers. The assassins believed the corruption, nepotism and authoritarianism of the Shaikh's regime had gone too far. By destroying his family they sought to prevent anyone inheriting the influence his name carried. The coup was another bloody episode in the infant nation's short and brutal history.

Since that day upstairs rooms in the large, tree-shaded house have been untouched. They are padlocked and their contents lie under a coating of dust. In the Shaikh's room the bed-ding lies in disarray. Family pictures curl and fade, and dust dulls the colours of a pipe rack, cosmetics, a bottle of aftershave, a badminton racket and three bedside telephones.

On the floor lies the Meccano box that belonged to the nine-year-old son who died.

Sri Lanka welcomes colourful newspaper

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo, Nov 16

A new English morning daily newspaper, *The Island*, commenced publication today and was snapped up as eagerly as a Sunday edition which began publication on October 6.

The Island and its Sinhalese language equivalents are owned and controlled by Mr Upali Wijewardene, Sri Lanka's first multi-millionaire, who makes no secret of his ambitions to be finance minister in the next United National Party government and later to succeed Mr J R Jayewardene as President.

Sri Lanka now has five English dailies which are published by four newspaper

died in the corner of the room along with another son and two daughters-in-law. A brother of the Shaikh was shot in a bathroom. Another son was killed as he telephoned for help. Outside the bedroom, where the wall is pierced by holes, is the place where the Shaikh's wife fell.

The rooms of two newly-married sons are also touched and eerily still. There are wedding presents, pictures of football teams and copies of sports magazines.

The Shaikh's study downstairs is still used, but the bullet holes in pictures and walls have not been repaired. Throughout the house are dozens of glass cases containing models of boats. Symbols of the Awami League which the Shaikh led.

The Shaikh was shot at the top of a stairway where the walls bears the decorations painted for the sons' weddings. He fell to the bottom and the place is covered by a framed Bangladesh flag. The doorway through which he emerged to see his killers is framed with black ribbon.

The assassins failed to wipe out the entire family. Two daughters were not at home. One of them, Hasina, is now President of the Awami League and, as she has shown in the election, the Mujib name remains a force. She has been given the title of Shaikh, normally held by men.

She and party workers use the ground floor rooms of the house, but it was told the upstairs rooms will remain undisturbed as a memorial.

Within four weeks of its first appearance, the Sunday edition of *The Island* claimed the biggest circulation of any English newspaper in Sri Lanka.

groups, two of which are controlled by the Government, which also enjoys a monopoly of radio and television.

Readers who have had to endure the conformity of the Government-controlled media have welcomed the lively colour of the new computer-set papers, published by Upali Wijewardene, their reporting of scandals in high places and political gossip columns.

Within four weeks of its first appearance, the Sunday edition of *The Island* claimed the biggest circulation of any English newspaper in Sri Lanka.

coming in at the rate of up to 250 a day and the flow is almost certain to increase during the hard winter months ahead.

Few of the refugees want to stay in Austria. For most, the goal is the United States, Canada or Australia.

However, for a refugee to get accepted by one of these countries is not easy. One complicating factor is that the status of the Polish refugees in particular is uncertain: they do not fall easily within the terms of the Geneva Convention, which describes a refugee as someone who has been "persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or membership of a particular social group or political opinion".

Prisoners of conscience



Indonesia: Joesoef Ishak

By Caroline Moorehead

A publisher, journalist and former general secretary of the American Journalists' Association, Joesoef Ishak is being held incommunicado at Guntur, the headquarters of Jakarta's military police.

He has been in detention since October 4, when he was arrested not long after his most prominent author, Pramodya Ananta Toer, gave a lecture at the university on "the attitude and role of intellectuals in Indonesia".

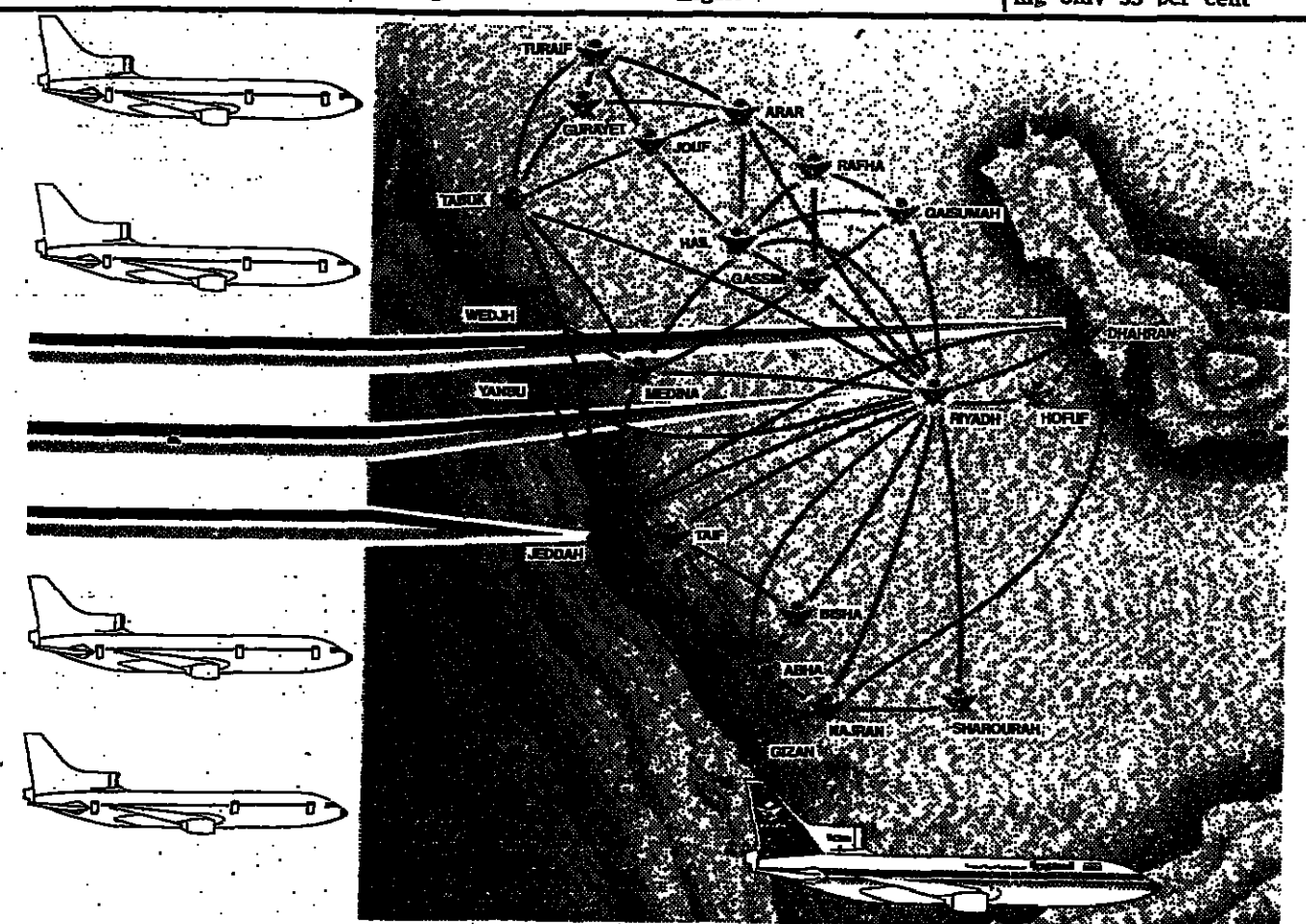
Until the mid-sixties Joesoef Ishak was on the editorial board of Jakarta's main Christian daily paper, the *Merdeka*. In 1968 he was arrested as part of a military move against anyone suspected of left-wing sympathies. Held without charge or trial in prison in Jakarta he was finally released in 1975.

Since all former political detainees find it impossible to return to regular secure jobs, Joesoef Ishak was unable to resume his career in journalism. Instead, in 1980, he and another former political detainee set up a publishing company, Hasta Mitra.

They proceeded to publish two historical novels by Pramodya Ananta Toer, also a former political prisoner, who had written them while on the prison island of Buru.

In May this year the Government, having summoned Joesoef Ishak on several occasions for interrogation suddenly banned the novels. But it was not until the author's lecture that they arrested him, together with his son Verdi, a student at the university, and three other students as well as Pramodya Ananta Toer.

The others have all subsequently been released.



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Papandreou ovation as Parliament opens

From Mario Modiano Athens, Nov 16

Mr Andreas Papandreou was given a standing ovation today by the 170 deputies of his Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) as he eased himself into the Prime Minister's chair for the first time during the opening session of the new Greek Parliament.

Archbishop Sargheim, the Orthodox Primate, in gold-braided stole, led the bishops of the Holy Synod into prayers to bless the new chamber elected on October 18, the first in Greek history to have a left-wing majority.

After the primate had sprinkled the deputies nearest to him with a sprig of basil dipped in holy water, 298 of the 300 deputies raised their right hand and took the customary oath. They were followed by the two Muslim members, representing the Turkish minority of Thrace, who were sworn in on a Koran.

The new Parliament consists essentially of three political parties, although two or three members are expected to declare their independence later. Mr George Myrivos did so today.

The main opposition party, the conservative New Democracy, occupies 115 seats and the Communist Party 13.

The new President of Parliament is to be elected tomorrow by secret ballot.

PREVIEW OF DANISH POLL TODAY

From Christopher Follett Copenhagen, Nov 16

Municipal elections throughout Denmark tomorrow are expected to give an accurate indication of voting trends in the general election on December 8.

The Social Democratic minority government of Mr Anker Joergensen, Prime Minister in three successive administrations since 1975, fell last Thursday after barely 25 months in office.

Its defeat came on a parliamentary motion, tabled by centrist parties and backed by the opposition right, calling for the withdrawal of a scheme to use interest from pension funds and insurance companies as compulsory investment capital for industry, housing and agriculture.

In both polls the main protagonists are, on the one side the Social Democrats, the largest single party in Danish politics, and on the other the rightist Venstre (Liberals) and Conservative parties.

The latest opinion polls predict a swing to the right with the Social Democrats, who won 37 per cent of the vote in the last local government elections in 1978, securing only 33 per cent

Polish refugees wait in hope

From David Blow, Vienna, Nov 16

Janusz and Barbara — and their four children — the eldest is 15, the youngest one and a half — share a room with well over 100 other people like them. Their only privacy is provided by a blanket between their two-tier bunk-beds. They are Polish refugees waiting at the refugee camp at Traiskirchen, just outside Vienna, until another country agrees to take them in.

Janusz is an electrical engineer hoping to take his family to Australia. He has submitted an application to the Australian authorities and must now wait until he is called for an interview. He and his family have been living in the camp now for three months and expect to

have to stay at least another three.

Considering the strain imposed by the conditions in which they live, the endless waiting and the uncertainty about their future, the family members are astonishingly patient and cheerful.

However, when I asked their 10-year-old son Darek what he thought about going to Australia, he said that he was just counting the days.

Janusz and Barbara and their children are among more than 25,000 refugees who have been granted temporary asylum in Austria. Two-thirds of these are Polish, the next largest groups being the Czechoslovaks, Romanians and Hungarians. The Poles are now

THE ARTS

Television

The mild monster

Dinosaurs have had a bad press. Not only would they almost certainly not have pursued Raquel Welch with carnivorous intent, but they were mild, peaceful creatures, not looking like by any means, of considerable and developing intelligence, who would, but for unspeakable luck, have been around today.

The unspeakable luck was bad news for the dinosaurs but good news for us. For many scientists believe, had they stayed around the evolutionary options that culminated in homo sapiens might not have progressed. Only a dinosaur would think that a good thing.

It is not the luck of every species to have its name cleared after an interval of 65 million years and it has only happened to the dinosaurs because homo sapiens proved to be such an inquisitive and resourceful creature, too.

The Nobel prizewinner Luis Alvarez began to look into the mystery surrounding the disappearance of dinosaurs as a kind of academic exercise when his geologist son, Walter, found a piece of rock with a mysterious layer of clay marking the boundary between two eras — the Cretaceous, when the dinosaur was all-powerful, and the Tertiary, when the dinosaurs having perished, the other mammals got their chance.

The University of California at Berkeley lent its awesome resources to his efforts to establish how long the layer took to form and one thing led to another. It was discovered that 65 million years ago something from outer space struck the earth and produced a mechanism leading to a change in temperature, too much for the dinosaurs but comparatively benevolent to smaller mammals whose size made temperature changes less lethal.

This was the story which Horizon, which zealously ranges forwards and backwards in the good cause of reducing scientific illiteracy, brought to us on BBC2 last night. It was called *Death of the Dinosaurs* and, as you may have guessed, it was enthralling.

The comment in the narrative that, but for a catastrophic accident, such a creature might have been sitting in the White House or the Kremlin provided an interesting speculation but no conclusion as to whether the world would have been better off.

Dennis Hackett

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BBC Radio London Wins Top Award

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A copy of the Rules and Conditions of Entry is available from:

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Larry Rivers

Marlborough Fine Art

The major Scottish galleries have long had the slightly paranoid feeling that, whatever they do, they are bound always to come fairly low on the London critic's list of priorities. Except, of course, for the special case of the Edinburgh Festival, when a quick three-day whip-around can ease his conscience and let him feel that somehow he has, after all, done his duty by the arts north of the Border. Scotland is not altogether wrong to feel this. Undoubtedly, to the London-based, it does seem a long way away (farther than Paris, for instance, and about as expensive to get to); the names and work of local artists tend to be unfamiliar, and many show anyway travel to London eventually, as with the fascinating Pringle show, which opened in Glasgow in August but, by degrees, will arrive in Bond Street next May.

Fortunately, the Scots are not being content just to grumble; at the moment they are making it really difficult for us to save our consciences over the infrequency of

our visits. Both Glasgow and Edinburgh have major shows, and expect to learn on the subject?

Well, as it turns out, we have a lot. Obviously the Impressionists have had such a walkover, critically, since at least 1900 that the question of the propriety of on-the-spot painting, the validity of the momentary impression as compared with the carefully constructed studio work and all the rest of it, must be beyond question. But, though they were right, they were not necessarily the only ones who were right. And the uniqueness of their approach of history building on the shaky foundation of contemporary art politics. There is not so much to choose, always, between Pissarro and Ribot, nor is it surprising that there were friendships across the supposed barrier, to such an extent that several Realist painters appear prominently in Impressionist paintings (Gouennat in Renoir's *Moulin de la Galette*, Guillemin in Manet's *Le Balcon*).

All the same, there were decided differences of approach, particularly to landscape. The Realists on the whole got the worst of all by the Academics, as dangerous moderns and political radicals, while by the Impressionists and their supporters, they were thought of as too conservative and retrograde. But one need only look at some of the landscape paintings they produced, like Cazin's *The Beach at Equihen* or Bonvin's *Street in Front of Léon Bonvin's House*, or even the late, very familiar Gouennat's *Le Cliché under Snow*, to see that in truth, in nature, and in the careful build-up of their work, the Impressionists can claim more of the same, what more can we

indeed, is it all that odd that Bastien-Lepage, the measured, constructive Realist par excellence, should have been the great source of inspiration to the classic Impressionists and their Scottish equivalents, the Killybeg School — even more so than any of the Impressionists proper. If you look carefully at the background of his astonishing London painting *The Boatman* you can see that when he wanted to convey a flash of movement his meticulous methods could get as vivid results as any contemporary Impressionist could muster.

It is hard to know exactly how you would define the limits of the Realists as a school. The show covers a period from 1830 to 1900, and concentrates on painters with a particular penchant for social themes — which means in practice peasants and the urban working class. The distinction, actually, is rather artificial. Tisserot, for example, though excluded no doubt on the grounds of his involvement with elegant society, seems to belong technically and emotionally to much the same world as the rest, while most of those whose works hinted at social protest also took time out on still lifes, portraits and landscapes which carry no message whatever. And some painters like Fantin-Latour, seem to be included just because they are likeable (though he is strangely represented by a very nasty and uncharacteristic flower-piece from Bernard Castle which one trusts has been drastically over-cleaned), rather than because they obviously belong.

All the same, the image which emerges from the show as a whole is remarkably coherent, and very telling: there was another tradition in



France, neither academic and

pompier on the one hand, nor Impressionistic and revolutionary on the other, which had its own strength then and retains its value and interest now. If nothing else, we can learn the names of several once-famous and successful artists who are now relegated to the small print of the history books — Cazin of the powerful landscapes, painted with his own pleasure; Ribot of the miraculously simple, intense still lifes; Gouennat; Bastien-Lepage

and, knowing them, look for their work again. It will be well worth the effort.

Back in London, several shows have opened which, though they are at various distances from anything one could with confidence call realism, at least belong to the generally representational side of the nineteenth-century painting. At Waddington's there are three shows, two of which certainly and the third arguably come under this heading. The selection of Milton Avery's paintings from between 1938 and 1962 shows, and, knowing them, look for

Bastien-Lepage's "The London Boatman": vivid result from meticulous method

brightly coloured landscapes, figure compositions, flowers and trees and rocks and nudes, all very easy to take but not so easy to leave behind you when you go. The comprehensive collection of Patrick Caulfield's graphics forms an invaluable supplement to the painting retrospective at the Tate — not least for showing the precise point of his painting on canvas when one might think the more mechanical means would do as well. And Markus Lüpertz's brooding, expressionistic pictures, though few of them have definable figurative content, prove on examination to be selected from a long series he has been working on inspired by Alfred Warshawsky, of all things. Not quite the Alice we are used to, but intriguing as a demonstration of how others see us. All three run until November 27.

At Marlborough Fine Art there is until November 25, a show of recent work by Larry Rivers called, rather curiously, *The Continuing Interest in Abstract Art*. Of course, this is the last thing it exemplifies. The paintings are a series of self-portraits surrounded by tokens of friendship — letters and themes from other artists, photographs of friends and relations — or catching the artist at work, at play, or in the last of his moods. Punishment, fantasising, one supposes along lines suggested by the eighteenth-century master. There is a lot of humour about the pictures, and the studied casualness, leaving much of the large painting looking like a blow-up of a sketch or even a scrap book, has its charming side. True, nothing seems very substantial, even beneath the surface, but perhaps that does not matter so much, once in a while.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

Springtime in imagination

LSO/Davis

Festival Hall

As a preliminary to recording Sir Michael Tippett's Triple Concerto in London, this week, the London Symphony Orchestra featured it at their concert on Sunday, conducted as at its premiere by Sir Colin Davis, and with the same string soloists: György Pauk, Nobuko Imai and Ralph Kirshbaum, who will all repeat it again on Friday night. The composer, meanwhile, is in the USA for concurrent performances of it in Pittsburgh and New York, testifying to the concerto's wide success in a short time.

It is certainly easy to come under its spell, even to first acquaintance. From out of his winter of *The Ice Break* and other works, Sir Michael emerged into a new springtime of musical imagination with this concerto. It has the delicate appeal of a deliquescent, as well as a lyric poetry of ideas which are a delight to dwell upon, both instantly and in memory.

Some aspects put me in mind of Britten's *The Prince of the Pagodas*, not simply in the delicate timbres of the Balinese gamelan effects, but even in melodic outlines like the leading motif of the first movement, and the alto flute and brass writing in the second. To suggest these as a point of reference is not to deny the concerto's own originality, or the persuasive, wholly satisfying performance it was given by soloists and orchestra alike. It shared the programme with Beethoven's ninth symphony, of which Sir Colin's interpretation continues to be one of the weightiest in character, and longest in duration. On those terms, which for me make it over-potent, it was splendidly played, not least in the slow movement, and sung with a fine fervour from the London Symphony Chorus in the finale. Here, too, there were clearly etched solo lines from Anne Mitchell, Linda Finnie, Charles Craig, John Shill, and Quirk (replacing an indisposed Robert Lloyd).

Noël Goodwin

Hoketus

Round House

From their name you might imagine that Hoketus were a group specialising in medieval music, but beware. The sweet sound of recorder and psaltery is not for them, nor should one be deceived by the presence of pan-pipes in the ensemble. Their music is violently, fiercely of the present day, loud to the point of pain, rudely stamped by the sound of amplified pianos, drums, saxophones and electric guitars. This is punk minimalism, the graceful wit of Steve Reich and the spectacular conceits of Philip Glass brought abruptly down to earth in the Netherlands. Their programme on Sunday began, however, with an American piece, Frederic Rzewski's *Coming Together*, his gladdening and affirmative shout of protest at the Attica prison massacre of 1971. On record I have heard Hoketus give this a blistering performance.



Colin Davis: momentous

ance, but here the bite was missing, largely because Rzewski himself delivered the text so flatly and doubtfully, as if he had lost confidence in his music's ability to comment on the noble, self-aware and determined words taken from a prisoner's letter.

Michael Nyman's *Think slow*, act fast, which followed, was engaging and playful in its ringing of changes on simple chord progressions, but I fear its pleasant impression has been largely battered out of my head by the group's piece of resistance, Louis Andriessen's *Hoketus*, which gave them not only a name but a reason to exist. It is an exhausting machine of a piece, and they play it with electric affirmation, even a kind of virtuosity. Yet it is a sad and numbing experience to see a dozen people tying themselves to so brutish a treadmill, and tearing the eardrums out of their audience.

Since Hoketus are taking this programme all over the country during the next couple of weeks, I am in the unusual position of being able to offer not only a mild recommendation but also a health warning. Try them, but take some earplugs.

Paul Griffiths

Philharmonia/Sawallisch

Albert Hall

Even the most devout of German Requiem admirers have on occasion been heard to mutter that Brahms's masterpiece could have ended a movement or two sooner. For all its melodic and harmonic sumptuousness, the work's Teutonic solidity can make concentration difficult for non-German audiences. Wolfgang Sawallisch's performance with the Philharmonia was anything but ponderous; his tempi were moderate to fast and yet each movement unfolded expressive detail to an extent all too rarely heard. In this, his insights were realized by the Philharmonia Chorus at their confident best; their passages of unaccompanied singing were moments of great eloquence. In terms of phrasing, they were more consistent than the baritone solo, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau. Possibly he was exaggerating his declamatory to fill the enormous space of the Albert Hall, but the result was often surprisingly unmusical; just occasionally a phrase emerging from nowhere would be moulded with

all the old Fischer-Dieskau mastery.

The soprano solo "Ye now have sorrow" undoubtedly called for some portamento, but soprano often unable to resist the temptation to join up all the gaps in the melodic line. Julia Varady had the control to produce some subtle and beautiful phrases, but a touch more self-restraint would have enhanced their impact.

Brahms's Serenade No 2 in A major provides an ideal foil to the Requiem, however, are serene the former in its relaxed *Gemütlichkeit* earned through suffering. Wolfgang Sawallisch's interpretation was again on the brink, but without any suggestion of being a workaday performance. Let us hope it will not be so long before Mr Sawallisch visits us again.

Barry Millington

New Budapest Quartet

Wigmore Hall

As Britain's Haydn Society had a hand in presenting the new Budapest String Quartet on Sunday afternoon, the choice of Mozart's G major quartet, K387, as opening work was apt. The players could scarcely have forgotten that it was the first of the six quartets dedicated by Mozart to Haydn with an imagination revitalized by the older composer's six Russian quartets of 1781.

The performance gave clear indication of this Hungarian group's potential. After 10 years together their ensemble was sure; of course they could risk a true *molto allegro* in the fugue finale. As musicians they were attentive to dynamics and respectful of period convention. What they lacked, apart from a certain tone here, was the ability to suggest that the music was a fresh discovery, that they had just fallen in love with Mozart all over again.

Bartók's fourth quartet was accorded central place of honour, surprisingly in a recital billed as a commemoration of his centenary. If 53 years on, its audacities no longer shock, they can still startle. But, operating within a somewhat limited dynamic range, this group scarcely released quite enough of the savagery for the velle and spectral to come in sharp enough contrast. The compensation was that with one's ear not too caught up in sonority, the music's nerves never strained by tension at the extraordinary point, the work's thematic unity and formal logic came across with uncommon clarity. Moreover, the stealthy brilliance of the second movement was as well controlled as the slow movement was sensitively shaded.

Finally, Brahms's first quartet in C minor, its two central movements suitably gentle (even if the viola stole attention from the leader in the main theme of the scherzo) but the two flanking movements needing more rhythmic aplomb and fiercer tone in climaxes.

Joan Chissell

Dance

Living history of Canadian ballet

Napoli

O'Keefe Centre, Toronto

"Find the Founder" was the party game proposed for the special performance of their new *Napoli* given by the National Ballet of Canada in Toronto on the thirtieth anniversary of the company's debut. It was an open secret that Celia Franca had turned down an invitation to play one of the small roles for this occasion, but had said she would just walk on as one of the crowd. Well, there was not much difficulty in recognizing that handsome profile even under a light disguise of widow's weeds, as she crossed the Naples quayside in the opening scene, and the applause that greeted her was justified for the woman who gave Canada a ballet company of world class.

How many people in that audience remembered, I wonder, that Franca's successor as director of the company, Alexander Grant, had his first created role, *Khadra*, at Sadler's Wells in 1946? Grant, too, is back on stage in *Napoli*, playing one of the comic leads, the macaroni seller Giacomo, and for the birthday gala he was joined by another star, better known for more serious roles: Erik Bruhn, hiding his classic profile under a curly wig and an enormous false nose, and throwing himself with supple comic gusto into the part of the lemonade seller Peppo.

There were other names from the company's history back in the cast list for the occasion. Yves Chouxineau temporarily vacated his professor's chair in the thriving dance department at Toronto's York University to show an unmatched benign authority as Fra Ambrosio, Lois Smith, the National Ballet's first ballerina, brought comic zest to the usually tiny part of Giovanna, which in this production is enlarged and needs twinkling heels as well as sparkling eyes, as she leads off the famous Tarantella.

Add the presence of Niels Björn Larsen, who played Peppo in other performances but switched to the street singer for the gala, and you may wonder how the actual dancers fared with so much comic and dramatic talent competing for the limelight. With Peter Schaufuss, who also produced the ballet, playing Gennaro, Veronica Tennant as Teresina, and all four of the company's other ranking ballerinas taking part in the celebrated *pas de six*, the answer is — not at all badly, thank you.

Schaufuss described and defended the changes he planned from the traditional version in a Times interview last July. I must admit to serious reservations about his ideas in Act II, even though I can understand why he dropped them. I would bet that he will prove the most radically rethought of the four new *Napoli* productions announced for the present season (the others are to be in Copenhagen, Leningrad and Malmo).

In effect, Schaufuss has turned most of the second act into a dream sequence. Gennaro arrives, the Blue Groto to save his lost love



The energy and joy of Schaufuss's Gennaro

from a fate worse than drowning, and promptly falls asleep. The usual events of Teresina being turned into a naiad by the sea-god Golfo, and rescued thanks to the divine power of the Madonna, then occur only as his vision, and at the end Teresina (who has been in another part of the scene) returns to wake him out asleep on the opposite side.

That nearly sidesteps the problem of making a modern audience believe in supernatural beings and a conflict between good and evil, but at the expense of taking the heart out of the action, since Gennaro no longer actually does anything very positive to win his bride. It also seems to me that the extra dances Schaufuss has added for the scene are conscientious rather than inspired in their pastiche of Bournonville's original style.

It has to be said, however, that he has brought off the dramatic effects mostly rather well; an exception is Teresina's first transformation, from

He also, having decided (like others before him) to use the showpiece duet from another of Bournonville's ballets, *Flower Festival at Genzano*, to provide extra dancing for the principals, has decided it better than usual by splitting up its sections and inserting them piecemeal among the solos of the *pas de six*. Even the strictest purist could hardly object to that, as the solos themselves were added to the ballet by Hans Back after Bournonville's death.

Schaufuss's dancing has the immense energy and joyfulness he has made characteristically his own. For the time being, the National Ballet would find it tricky to perform the ballet without his presence, since Raymond Smith, who also took the part, has the energy but not the joy, and makes little of the character. However, he is young, and other soloists, notably Kevin Pugh and David Nixon, show both ability and promise.

Karen Kain was the first-night Teresina; she and Veronica Tennant danced the anniversary gala bout perform it prettily although with scope yet for more flair and depth. The outstanding performance in that role came from guest, Elisabetta Terabust. She is, I believe, the first Italian ballerina ever to play the part, and her interpretation showed clearly just how closely the choreographer had observed his model, when creating the ballet under the inspiration of a sojourn in Naples.

Terabust (actually from Varese, and brought up in Rome, but with a Neapolitan father), totally transforms herself from the gentle creature we have seen in other roles. Her Teresina has a street-corner shrewdness, a tough and witty way with unwanted suitors, and a robust ability to look after herself, all of which only adds to an adorable natural charm.

There was much carping in Toronto before the premiere (and some after it) about the idea of putting on the first American production of an unfamiliar classic rather than a new work, and about the cost of the production, said to be half a million dollars. But the National Ballet has cause to be proud of a work that enlarges its dancers' experience, sends audiences home obviously happy, and (whatever quibbles one has about some of its decisions) has been thoughtfully prepared and built to last.

John Percival

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Country fashion by Suzy Menkes

Land-Rover Chic

Something is stirring deep in the furrowed ridges of earth-brown corduroy, among the speckled acres of checked tweed and under the mud-beige flaps of the trench mac. A sharper sense of style and design is appearing in the traditional country clothes that I believe passionately are the real strength of British fashion.

Like a prophet without honour, the British Look has been much better appreciated outside our own country for the last 15 years. While our city people have turned their back on tweeds, and country folk have covered their backs in quilted green nylon anoraks, other nations — notably the Americans and the Japanese — have taken over our country uniform. This has been gratifying for the export sales of British companies like Aquascutum and Burberry who have been deservedly honoured with the Queen's Award for Export Achievement. Back home this enormous (and most profitable) side of the British fashion industry has been considered stick-in-the-mud.

When I was literally stuck in the muddy fields around Newmarket last week, photographing the clothes on this page, I asked myself whatever happened to Land Rover Chic. Not one single person I saw during my day in racehorse country showed the thoroughbred style which is associated with country ladies. The twinset-and-tweed world of *To The Manor Born* seems to have been taken over by jeans and anoraks as surely as traditional pub pies have been supplanted by chicken-in-the-basket and ploughman's pizzas. In the past we might have blamed the classic fashion houses for failing to

move with the mini-skirted or be-trousered times. But the formal empire of tweed suits has long been broken up like a well-ploughed field into separates.

Co-ordinated separates are the key to the best of the country clothes. This winter has seen the launch of two important new separates ranges: Viyella's Limited Edition, using high quality natural fabrics in a high fashion way, and Aquascutum's first-ever co-ordinated separates collection for winter. Related separates is the name used to describe the kind of outfits that mix-and-match but which are designed to work with the rest of your clothes.

Country Casuals, whose name epitomizes the clothes, are particularly good at producing a speckled print that goes with a boldly patterned shawl and blends with tweeds and plains without any of the clothes reeking of art and artifices. The doyenne of country clothes is Jaeger, which had the good sense to install designer David Watts in the early Sixties and to allow him to evolve the shapes and silhouettes of high fashion within a country framework.

Where are the other designers with their roots buried in the country tradition and their tendrils of style creeping over the classic collections? When I tried to uncover the designer behind the Burberry collections, I learnt that there is not one, at least, not one person in a design studio who works to innovate and elaborate on the basic Burberry theme. The best-selling, most instantly recognizable macintosh in the history of fashion, seems to have been an immaculate conception.

Some stylish separates — bermudas, culottes and knickerbockers — along with checked tweed trims and throw-over shawls, have now been introduced at the Scotch House. The revolution at the bottom half of the body should be especially welcomed, as it is below the waist that British classics are weakest. There is something very ageing about the school ma'am tweed skirts and box pleats that are mostly paired with well-cut and much more stylish top halves. I do not expect the knickerbockers and breeches of high fashion to be sold in-depth, but a good culotte skirt should be a classic and surely there is some demand for fashion's longer, fuller skirts?

What is lacking is not substance, but style. The classic clothes have the quality and the finish (and the linings) that my readers always claim to want, and at reasonable prices. Most women are more interested in finding well-cut clothes for every day than dresses for grand occasions, yet over the last ten years Britain has become the evening wear capital of the world. There are now more British designer names — like the Emanuels, Bruce Oldfield, Zandra Rhodes, Bill Gibb — making ball dresses than there are making woollies.

Country clothes are not just our heritage, they are perfectly tuned in colour, texture and weight to our climate and way of life. I just wish someone would ask British designers to beat their crinolines into ploughshares and to cut their way through the camel-hair, lambswool and tweed.



Above: Loyal-green Harris tweed jacket £97.50, matching tweed breeches with Dorcas tartan trim £46.25 and cream wool and cotton jabot blouse £19.75. Argyle check lambswool waistcoat by Pringle of Scotland £37, pheasant-leather pin £2.50. All from the Scotch House, Knightsbridge and Edinburgh. Sage green and brown cashmere muffler and tan leather belt by Mulberry both from Liberty. Ribbed tights by Elbeco. Khaki canvas country boots £29.99 from Russell and Bromley.



Above left: Petrol-green cord blouson jacket £55, Prince of Wales check tweed skirt £35, cream lacy sweater £19.50, mosaic-print, frilled-collar blouse £27.50, pure-wool boldly printed shawl £16.50. All in related colours from Country Casuals, 146 Regent Street, and branches nationwide.

Above: Russet-check tweed overshirt £55, pheasant-brown cord skirt £39, earth-brown ribbed sweater £26 and checked shirt £24.50, all by Viyella Limited Edition collection from Liberty, Shoppes, Majdstone, Howells, Cardiff, Rackhams, Birmingham, Schofields, Leeds and Harrogate. Coles, Sheffield; Fenwick, Newcastle; Austin Reed, Perth. Russet-leather belt by Mulberry and floral-wool shawl £20 both from Liberty. String and leather gloves by Deni's £15 at Army and Navy Stores, Owen Owen, Alders, Dingies.

Right: Raglan-sleeved navy jacket with scarlet or check lining £59, checked tweed skirt £57, check shirt £28 and navy, white and scarlet tartan lambswool sweater £84, all at Aquascutum 100 Regent Street. Bow tie by Mulberry £10.95 from Liberty. Snowflake mittens by Deni's £5.75 at Army and Navy Stores. Photographs by Tony Boase.



Snippets

I may not be able to tell a golf ball from a typewriter, but when it comes to ski-ing, I know what I like. At last week's opening of Lillywhite's expanded empire, I made for the world of pinks and parkas, now boldly displayed on the second floor of the Piccadilly store. While the less-energetic members of the press ate a hearty breakfast to recover from the action-packed fashion show, I climbed the stairs — newly unveiled now that Lillywhites have taken over the old Criterion ballroom entrance. In the ski department I found plenty of well-insulated clothes, especially chic all-in-one suits from Lulua and a whole range of puffy anoraks, waistcoats and coats. Padded-sleeve sweaters give a racy American baseball image to ski clothes, for the cheery red children's sweaters at £29.95

and the elegant Descende range for men and women. For those who must play golf, and all the other Action Man pursuits such as jogging, boxing and cycling, the show offered an impressive selection of games-playing aids.

We have come a long way since we measured the chill of November by the size of our muffs. The Victoria and Albert Museum's Fashion Diary for 1982 (see right) would make an appealing and an instructive Christmas present for a modern girl. Here is a dashing little lad decked out in a sailor suit and boots for a May stroll with his papa (his paunch pressed into a morning coat and a chimney stack hat above a solemn moustache.) There a French woman in the year of Waterloo stepping out in August with a bouquet of lilies weighing down her bonnet and a smothering of tassels at bust and knees.



The pre-war Parisian undies prove that there is nothing very new about body stockings, mini-slips or fancy stockings. But over those simple underpinnings, a 1914 mother helps her daughter decorate the Christmas tree in what now looks like full evening dress. The V and A Fashion Diary, published by Alan Hutchinson, £5.95 from Harrods and Liberty, £4.95 to personal callers at the museum.

And you thought a shampoo cost too much . . .

The rapid emancipation of women in eastern Europe after the communist takeover has secured them equality in law — but not in the home. Though they can now toil in road gangs, work in factories, drive trams and compete with men for promotion, it is a dubious victory, for unlike their counterparts in the West, husbands have not been persuaded to take up any part of domestic duties. The emancipation is strictly limited; women are left with the responsibility for running their homes and raising the children, and have to go out to earn wages. They also find it hard to afford pleasures — some would say necessities — such as a shampoo and set. These differences between the living standards of women in western and eastern Europe have been highlighted by a report from, of all places, Budapest. The findings of the Central Service Industries Development Research

Institute in Budapest have established that the cost of beauty, as well as consumer facilities, is more expensive in the East.

For a shampoo and set that costs under £5 in Britain, a Hungarian woman has to work 7½ hours. In East Germany it takes about the same. But in the other socialist countries women have to work more than a day to earn the cost of a visit to the hairdressers, according to Mrs Rozsa Sallai, a senior researcher at the institute.

In the Soviet Union it costs only three hours' work — if you manage to find one open after ordinary working hours. But the queues are so long that many working women forgo visits to the hairdresser, as my colleague Michael Binyon has recently reported from Moscow.

Dry-cleaning is far from cheap in the Soviet-block countries, where the ser-

vice industries are supposed to be at the disposal of the masses. Mrs Sallai said: "In Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania, it will take a consumer an average of three hours' work to pay for the cleaning of an overcoat, which is three times higher than in Britain of the United States".

Laundry charges are more reasonable. The cost of having a man's shirt laundered is 0.2 working hours in Hungary, but in Romania and Yugoslavia more than an hour. And that is just too much for a working woman who wants to keep her man tidy. So she just has to do it herself in the evening.

A woman's suit or a man's suit made to measure — a not-uncommon purchase in eastern Europe because of the poor range and quality of ready-to-wear clothes — will take an East German 40 hours' work and a

Hungarian 50 hours' to earn. "Hungarian private tailors are not too expensive", according to Mrs Sallai. "But in Romania clothes are." What she omitted to include in her list is that a pair of women's shoes will cost the equivalent of nearly a month's work. And the shoes are as likely as not to fall apart within weeks because of bad workmanship.

Mrs Sallai says that in Hungary a session in a beauty salon can be bought for only 4.44 hours' wages. She comments that this is something the women of western Europe cannot emulate. But since a working girl in London can have a "standard facial" at Yardley's in New Bond Street for £7.50, the Hungarian researcher must have used Dickensian wages for her comparison.

Consumer services have until now received significant state subsidies and only because of this

was it possible to keep them on a relatively low-cost level in Hungary", she admits. But because of the effects of inflation and the mounting cost of energy and raw materials, the state is now removing its cushioning subsidies, exposing Hungarians to the chilling reality of a world in recession.

In a country where the average monthly salary is around 2,150 lei (£105), a washing machine costs the equivalent of £145 and a vacuum cleaner £40. But they are simply not available in the shops. A recent survey in Romania showed that most household appliances had disappeared from the market altogether or that their production had been severely curtailed. Officials in charge of the state trade network have said that part of the problem is that local industrial plants have been absorbed by large national enterprises, which

simply scrapped the production of such household goods as unprofitable. The rigid, centrally-controlled communist economy either cannot be bothered to pay or is incapable of catering for the masses. And the much-idealized heroic working woman pay the price.

The experiences of women tottering under this double burden in Soviet-style societies have been summed up Ms P. Jankauskiene, a Lithuanian bricklayer and feminist activist, in a satirical dialogue with a veterinary surgeon to whom she turns with her troubles. Her *cri de coeur*, was published by the samizdat Lithuanian journal, *Austra* No 21.

In it, she tells the vet: "I hurry to and from work, running with my tongue hanging out as if I were a dog. I work like a horse all day long. Finally I am heading home, loaded with

shopping bags and parcels. I slip out of the foodshop and, literally like a donkey, I cart everything home. There I start cooking supper, and am as busy as a squirrel in the kitchen."

"Then my husband comes home. He is sullen and only mutters angrily: 'What have you been doing, you cow, that supper isn't ready yet?' Not wanting an argument, I remain silent like a fish . . ."

"Later in the evening, my husband hauls himself to bed and says: 'Come to me kitten' . . . And I, like a sheep, without a word, drag myself to him."

"So what do you say, Veterinary, you who are a specialist of four-legged creatures, what kind of animal am I, anyway?" And the vet replies: "You are a genuine Soviet woman."

Gabriel Ronay

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Britain's future: why the illusion pedlars have had their day

The mould that needs breaking in our society is not the one shaping left and right. That was always a bogus way of looking at British politics.

It is the pattern of advance followed by retreat, to illusion, the dispiriting routine during too much of post-war government, from which we need to break out. The central question at this critical juncture is whether this break with the past will now occur, or whether the political pressures for an easier life, whether manifested in a new political grouping or a reversal of policy or any other form, are going to prevail once again.

It would be miserably normal for them to do so. A good many people clearly expect that they will. Yet for reasons that go back long before the start of the present Government I believe they could prove remarkably and refreshingly wrong.

What reasons? The first, as I tried to argue in a book published earlier this year (and reviewed by Ronald Butt on this page) lies in the deep change in opinion and outlook which has indubitably come over our society in the last decade — a change which makes the well-intentioned pre-war and post-war search by politicians for the middle ground between the interests of capital and organized labour no longer worth pursuing.

Why? Because labour increasingly owns the capital; the workers are the investors. Anyone scampering for that kind of middle ground will find that it has largely vanished. The property-owning democracy has grown in its place, and is being further nourished by this Government.

The second reason for believing things will now be different lies in the

trade union movement. The idea of an understanding or contract between the political leaders of the trade union movement and the government of the day is now no longer credible. Indeed it was noticeable in the recent debate on the Government that the line from Mr Foot which got the biggest guffaw on all sides was the one which began with a promise of a new understanding with the trade unions, which would somehow deliver the goods as never before.

If there is a learning curve up which the British public have travelled fast it is this one. To compare the irreverent reception for such ideas now with the awed attitudes towards social contracts and the like a few years back is to realise what a very long way we have come from the mid-1970s obsession with all-embracing incomes policies and deals.

People may go on talking "incomes policy" language. But no one can now seriously believe there is an escape route that way.

Third, contrary to much of Fleet Street rhetoric, the battle about monetarism is not only over but has been over for several years. The Labour government was converted in the late 1970s; most other governments round the industrial world have rarely followed any other course.

As far as one can read the Social Democrats, they too, recognize the need for sensible monetary policies. Of course there is room for debate about the precise definition of the Government's borrowing requirement and the current/capital mix within it. But the intellectual argument about the paramount need for responsible fiscal and monetary policies is settled.



by David Howell

There is a fourth reason for believing that for once soft option politics are not going to prevail — either now or when the general election comes — which has newer origins.

The unemployment levels are appalling, and there is no magic button to press to bring them down quickly. I suspect that this is now very widely understood, even though the understanding has only taken hold recently and has had to emerge amid much deceptive talk of "cures" alleged to be easily available, if only the policy were changed.

There have been two especially misleading myths to demolish. The first was that inflation generally could do something about unemployment generally. There are one or two at Westminster who continue to assert this but it has the sound of ritual about it and one wonders

whether they now even believe themselves.

The second diversion from reality is more subtle. It is that a number of important capital projects should be pushed ahead, not because they are economically worthwhile but because it is claimed they have the way to job creation.

Of course it would be good to see further profitable capital investment taking place, just as it would be good to see existing plant and equipment being worked more productively with less overmanning. Our competitors are using the recession to pour capital into new equipment and new processes in readiness for the upturn. To keep in the van we have to do the same.

There may also be some bigger projects coming along with a good prospective rate of return for which it therefore ought to be possible to organize finance in a way which avoids stretching the Government's credit. These may marginally help employment for a while, mostly in the construction industry.

But to associate these with beckoning hopes of massive job creation is to play Pied Piper tunes, catchy and enticing, but utterly deceiving and leading nowhere.

What new investment and new jobs do perhaps ride closer together is in the world of smaller business. Indeed it could be argued that in a sense a huge "capital project" is already on its way, helped by government guarantee, in the form of hundreds of new business start-ups.

The energetic junior ministers at the Department of Industry who run the Business Opportunities Programme backed by highly attractive tax concessions, are probably

doing more for new employment, as well as for the future resilience and performance of the economy, than the whole state sector put together.

No party going into the next election promising an "answer" to unemployment, whether through reflation, massive capital programmes or any other wand-waving will be believed. A decade ago it might have been different. But today the realities are clearer. Respect will be reserved for those politicians who show that they have analysed and begun to understand the now totally different nature of the unemployment problem and its intricate component parts. The illusion pedlars, the people with a "solution" to unemployment, just like the people with a "formula that really works" for pay, belong to an easier and more glibly past.

But nor will any party be believed — or respected — which ducks its commitments. The commitments resting on Conservatives now are to support policies which run home economic realism, put tomorrow's investment in front of today's appetites and reject appeasement of low productivity and inefficiency wherever it occurs.

If the country sticks behind these clear aims then we really could see a break in the negative pattern of one-term government and the emergence of a second strong Conservative administration in the latter half of the 1980s, with the opportunity to see its policies through.

That indeed will be a splintering of the mould. Contrary to much received wisdom I think this unusual turn of events is growing more and more likely.

The author is Secretary of State for Transport
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Menachem Begin: the time for concessions is over

The risk Israel runs in making peace

Is Israel afraid of peace? Is the time for Israeli concessions to the Arabs really over, as the Begin Government has said repeatedly, in answer to the West's interest in the "Saudi peace plan"? If so, are the Israelis going to isolate themselves from their best friends by adopting a "rejectionist" policy in relation to the Palestinian question and to further negotiations for a global peace, just as the Palestinian and Arab extremists of the "rejectionist" front continue to refuse accepting the existence of the state of Israel?

Such questions are being asked in the West, and they are asked in a mood of increasing uneasiness with Israel's uncompromising attitude. In order to explain it, some impatient western observers talk about Israel's "anxiety neurosis" and feel that Israel's present policy can be explained only as an expression of a "pathological" state of mind of the Israeli nation as a whole.

If this were the case, there would be reason to despair that a solution could ever be found to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Any solution will demand a rational approach to the whole problem and require negotiations and compromises. Are the Israelis too irrational, too paralysed by fear about their own survival, to make such negotiations and compromises at all possible?

I am not sure that anybody could say, with any assurance, what is Israel's present state of mind: after all, just a few months ago results of the recent elections proved that the nation is deeply divided in two halves on most fundamental issues of foreign and domestic policy. Which is the "real" Israel? The two equally massive demonstrations which followed the election campaigns of Menachem Begin's Likud and Shimon Peres' Labour Party could only prove the deep anxiety and the troubled and divided state of mind of the Israelis when they had to make fundamental choices about their future; but there was nothing irrational in that.

Of course, the uniqueness of Israel's condition remains: only in the case of Israel can one imagine that a mistake in the conduct of foreign policy by the government could involve risks for the very survival of the state. There remains a unique existential dimension to anything that concerns Israel. The Israeli view of the ties between the Jewish people and the land of Israel, has made most concessions and taken the greatest risks, by accepting the return to Egypt of the whole of Sinai, as a *quid pro quo* for a peace treaty, which, despite all possible reassurances, will remain, after all, just a piece of paper.

The elections proved that the nation is divided on most basic issues of foreign policy... But all Jews fear a continuation of the Holocaust



Shimon Peres: campaign revealed anxieties

But the awareness of the uniqueness of the Jewish and Israeli "human condition" is just a recognition of facts which are real and undeniable; it would be irrational not to accept them as premises of any political initiative by the government which is responsible for the defence and survival of Israel. This need not lead, however, to irrational policies, or to a refusal by Israel of compromises and negotiations.

Whatever Israel does or does not, the risks are there and they are the same: the danger of another Holocaust, as Premier Begin never tires of repeating. Nothing but the exercise of reason, however, can tell us whether there are greater risks in Begin's present uncompromising and ambitious policy, or in an opposite policy of concessions and negotiations.

Begin himself, as a matter of historical truth, was the Israeli leader who, in spite of the return to Egypt, of the view of the ties between the Jewish people and the land of Israel, has made most concessions and taken the greatest risks, by accepting the return to Egypt of the whole of Sinai, as a *quid pro quo* for a peace treaty, which, despite all possible reassurances, will remain, after all, just a piece of paper.

By so doing, Begin has proved that there is no *a priori* justification for identifying a "policy of survival" for Israel with a policy of refusal, by Israel, or concessions to the Arabs. He himself has already chosen once such a policy of concessions as the best way to survival. In saying, now, that the time for concessions is over, he may be right, or he may be wrong; but only a rational discussion of the whole problem can tell us where the truth lies.

Personally, I happen to be one of those (at least half the people of Israel, apparently) who believe that the time for negotiations and concessions is not over, and that the survival of Israel still demands compromises and remissions, by both the Israelis and the Arabs. But I also believe that the present stiffening of Israel's policy must be understood and explained in political terms, with a political analysis of the reasons, good or bad, which are behind it. It is not necessary to invoke the existence of anything pathological to explain Begin's policies.

Actually, Begin has both good and bad reasons for saying "no more concessions". His ideal remains that of making a *fait accompli* of Israel's creeping annexation of the occupied territories. I and others believe that he is wrong in thinking that this can be done. But in order to convince Begin that his present path is the most realistic, it is necessary to show that Israel's survival and peace must still cross over many bridges towards the Arabs and the Palestinians, the West will have to be better aware of how risky this road remains for Israel and will have to recognize that there are also good reasons for Israel's diffidence.

Even the Saudi plan does not say openly that Israel must be recognized and included demands which would de facto lead, if accepted, to the destruction of Israel.

In spite of that, the Saudi plan is a step in the good direction and negotiations on it should not be blindly rejected by Israel. But if the West does not realize and recognize that Israel is in need of greater reassurances (the Europeans in particular seem to be blind to this need, which makes any European initiatives obnoxious in Israeli eyes) it will not be possible to convince Israel that the Israeli involvement in a policy of negotiations and concessions, though real and great, are less serious than those involved in an over-ambitious policy of annexation and "no concessions".

Arrigo Levi
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The first of a three part series on censorship and the denial of human rights

Ten years' hard labour for free speech

A magazine devoted to reporting and by-passing censorship, in common with famine charities and human rights groups, feels a little ambivalent about celebrating birthdays. Can they enjoy the spectacle of their subject matter stubbornly refusing to fade away in the face of their scrutiny, asks George Brock. Reaching its fifteenth issue this week, *Index on Censorship* goes boldly for celebration: a bumper issue marks 10 years of life. Their writers reflect on censors, the men who pursue a dream as elusive as the perpetual motion machine: their attempts to control literature are as unlikely to succeed, but they keep trying.

Index was born with the necessary combination of push and patience: it sees few tangible results, save testimonials from grateful readers who read in it or publish what they cannot read or publish anywhere else. The Lithuanian playwright Jonas

Jurasas, whose work *Index* published when his career had been shut down in his own country, said that the magazine was "a small boat which rescued me from a stormy sea".

The growing crew of the boat have notched up some journalistic coups: Solzhenitsyn's letter to Soviet leaders in 1975, the first publication of the Chinese human rights manifesto. It has been a literary catalyst: an open letter to the Argentinean junta inspired Morris West's novel *Proteus* and he gave the magazine £10,000. Tom Stoppard wrote his play for cast and symphony orchestra, *Every Good Boy Deserves Favour* after reading Victor Fainberg's account of his confinement in Soviet psychiatric hospitals.

We begin a trio of contributions to *Index's* fifteenth edition with a memorandum from the Devil's Advocate, alias South African Novelist Dan Jacobson:

seen; that too was an age in which writers and writing were held firmly in the grip of the censor. If we look around the world today, can we deny that many of the most interesting books to come our way derive from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Latin America and South Africa? So why do we persecute censors? Why do we not applaud them for what they are doing on our behalf? Why do we not establish a journal in which they could vent one another's efforts and draw encouragement from one another's example?

As a reasonable man, and as a lover of literature, I agree that the power of the censor, if it is completely unchecked, can become destructive in its effects. (This is true of course of all worldly power; it is true even of the power of the One I serve.) As a humane man, I am not proposing that writers be gagged or starved; they were in the days of Hitler and Stalin, or even that they be imprisoned for indefinite periods. But as a reader, I have too much respect for our writers' perversity of spirit to see the censor as a necessary evil. I would rather see them need in order to produce their best work; any more than I would deny my roses their winter pruning.

It would also be agreed that nineteenth century Russia produced the greatest series of novels the world has ever



Dan Jacobson: "reasonable"

society enjoys are absolute and no instrument, that these liberties are to be treasured (like literature itself) as an end, not as a means to anything else; and that this in itself exposes my argument as a sham. But against such simple-mindedness we have in this office know our war to be an endless one. We shall continue to fight it with all the means at our disposal.

Yours etc.
Dan Jacobson
pp The Devil's Advocate

Tomorrow: Tom Stoppard writes an open letter to the President of Czechoslovakia

Censors, sense and nonsense

To The Editors
Index on Censorship

Ladies and Gentlemen:

You will forgive me if I do not join the throng of well-wishers who are celebrating the publication of the fifteenth issue of your journal. Those of us who are concerned above all else with fostering literature do not feel the occasion to be one for

INDEX on CENSORSHIP

congratulations. On the contrary, we can only deplore the fact that a journal so devoted to the cause of free speech is so utterly opposed to all forms of political censorship has managed to survive for so long, and has even managed to prosper in however modest a fashion.

Unlike your supporters, we know that political censorship of just the right degree of severity is almost indispensable to the production of

literature of the highest order. It is universally admitted that in the history of English poetry and drama the achievements of the Elizabethan age have never been surpassed; that was a period of strict government control of printers, preachers and playhouses.

It would also be agreed that nineteenth century Russia produced the greatest series of novels the world has ever

Dame Agatha's trap has enough bait for years

Agatha Christie's *The Mousetrap* enters its 30th year next week with no prospect of relief in sight. Peter Saunders, the original producer, will be 70 two days beforehand, tells me the play will certainly outlive him. And to prove his confidence in its future he has already booked the restaurant at the Savoy for November 25 next year to celebrate its thirtieth birthday, when 1,000 guests will attend.

Saunders, the first man to read Dame Agatha's script in 1952, remembers how he amended it with the great lady after its play received a lukewarm reception in the provinces. He said yesterday: "Agatha realised she had neither written a thriller nor a comedy thriller. In those days it had a few laughs in but the whole thing fell between two stools. So the two of us sat up all night removing quite a few jokes — quite the reverse of what a playwright and producer normally do together — in those circumstances."

Dame Agatha, who died in 1976 at the age of 85, gave the copyright of the record-breaking play to her grandson. My favourite criticism of her work appeared after her death in the Hongkong communist daily, *Ta Kung Pao*. Describing her as a running dog for the rich and powerful, the newspaper said she "described crimes committed by the middle and lower classes but never exposed their social causes."

Havers speaks

The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, has accepted a private speaking engagement. He is to address the friends' dinner of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences about the Yorkshire Ripper case. Earlier this year Sir Michael successfully prosecuted Peter Sutcliffe at the Old Bailey when the latter was found guilty of 13 murders.

Each year the Academy picks an after-dinner speaker to talk about one of the legal high points of the year. The Ripper trial was chosen but only on the grounds that the Attorney General himself would make the after-dinner speech.

Word from Sir Michael's office is that his usual hectic schedule has not let up but he is particularly keen to take on the Ripper case — despite the difficulties at his home last week. The question is what aspects of the case he will be willing to discuss. The friends' dinner, although a private occasion, is held in mixed company.

Colourful words

I know that Marshall McLuhan said that the medium was the message, but I am beginning to wonder whether STV the new commercial television station in the South of England isn't taking this dictum rather more literally than was perhaps originally intended.

Last week when potential investors were invited to subscribe for shares in the company, which is taking over from Southern Television Ltd in the new year, they may or may not have noticed that

THE TIMES DIARY

Princess Jauhara Bint Ahmad Al-Sudairi has died in the Armed Forces Hospital in Riyadh. Her death could hardly have been more different from that of her step-granddaughter, Princess Mishaal, whose execution attracted so much unwelcome publicity for the House of Saud. Princess Jauhara died in the fullness of years and the bosom of her family, after everything possible had been done to save her life. Though she was 87, two specialists were flown out from England to treat her, while the regular hospital consultants, Dr Faez Al-Bustani, kept up her bedside virtually 24 hours a day.

No need for exceptional discretion there, surely? Yet the veil of secrecy surrounding her death

was hardly less opaque than that thrown over the Princess Mishaal affair. No one at the hospital would confirm the identity of the dying princess. Even after a Saudi military spokesman eventually revealed that her death had been announced he was not prepared to repeat the announcement for the benefit of *The Times*. Nor, he might have added, do I see the point of his female relatives with anyone outside the family. You may ask a Saudi how his family is, but never "How's your wife?" Princess Jauhara, as the last surviving wife of the Imam Abdul-Rahman, father of the kingdom's founder and grandfather of the present king, might reasonably be considered a piece of national history. Yet even the modest paragraph in the Saudi national press reporting her death was considered excessive by some Saudis.

the share prospectus was printed on cream paper overprinted with brown typewriting.

This graphic fact will not however have escaped the notice of the new company's long-suffering editorial and secretarial staff who have recently been inundated with memoranda on the subject of house style.

The saga began in early October when Mr Derek Seaman, the company administrator and a former police superintendent in Birmingham, issued a memorandum announcing that from Monday October 12,

In future he insisted only Brown Pentel pens would be used to sign letters and memos. Moreover these would be typed on cream paper using brown carbon paper and brown typewriting ribbons. The aim, he said, was to create a full "image" package.

There would, he decreed magisterially, be "no deviation from this type of stationery" and any corrections (heaven forbid) would be made only with "cream Tippex". As if this were not enough to send shivers through the typing pool later in the month a second letter

was circulated setting out company policy on letterheads and memoranda. On this occasion James Garward, STV's managing director, said: "I am sure that you will agree with me that although our presentation is vitally important to our professional appearance, so is the way we present ourselves in the written word. Being as good as his (written) word he went on to offer attached examples of how employees should write letters and memoranda. Thus for letters: "The date is typed in the top right-hand corner of the page and the left-hand margin is set fifteen spaces in."

Now it appears that a rather scurrilous, not to say vulgar, parody of these earlier missives has started to circulate around the company. This being a family newspaper I feel unable to elaborate upon its contents apart from saying that it sets out guidelines on the kind of garments STV employees are expected to wear.

Michael Foot's warning that Jack Bruce-Gardyne's appointment as Economic Secretary to the Treasury would "strike terror" throughout Whitehall appears not to have intimidated the lower ranks of House of Commons staff. The other day Bruce-Gardyne, a keen cyclist, was held up on his return that he had left his parliamentary pass in the House. A security guard who stopped him at the entrance asked: "I know of the messenger?" Reply: "No, actually I'm one of the messengers." "Ah well I knew you were one or the other," came the answer.



Who goes there?

The Prime Minister will be caught up in a slightly childish squabble when she unveils a bronze children's drinking fountain opposite the Dorchester in Hyde Park next month. It will serve as a memorial to the party held there for 180,000 youngsters during the International Year of the Child two years ago. But some members of the now defunct UK committee of the IYC are annoyed that the 25,000 fountain was conceived by the eminent designer Theo Crosby. They claim it would have been more appropriately commissioned

from a young designer (the winner of a prize of a national competition) and they are hurt at not being consulted. In fact the Great Children's Party, as it came to be called, had little to do with the IYC. It was sponsored by a committee of businessmen and notables on which Crosby served. Members decided that as a tribute to park staff and a memorial to this fairytale event the little bit of money left over should be spent on a fountain which Crosby offered to create free of charge.

Good conduct
Lorin Mazzei, who made his debut as a conductor 42 years ago at the age of 16 and was a Fellow of the Royal College of Music last year, will have his Fellowship conferred by the president of the college, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, at a special ceremony next week.

Mr Mazzei, music director of the Cleveland Orchestra, general manager and artistic director designate of the Victoria State Opera, and principal guest conductor of the French National Orchestra, was unable to receive the award last year because of professional commitments.

After the presentation there will be a concert in the presence of the Queen Mother and the Prince of Wales, who will be made an honorary Doctor of Music. Mr Mazzei will conduct the Royal College of Music Chamber Orchestra and Chorus for Brahms *Variations on a Theme by Haydn* and *England by Parry*.

Michael Horsnell



SHADOWS IN SPAIN

What is happening in Spain is a matter of concern for the whole of Europe. There is a struggle for power in the ruling party, the Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD), a dangerous turbulence when many members of the armed forces are still not reconciled to the idea of democracy. Spain is not exactly the sick man of Europe but its democracy is convalescent after the attempted military coup in February. There are numerous reminders that the virus is still in the body. General Milans del Bosch, who is awaiting trial on charges of playing a leading part in the attempted coup, was recently awarded a medal "for sacrifices to the fatherland". It was said, by the military, that the award was for the general surviving a helicopter accident in which he was slightly injured, but this was obvious impudence, and the officer responsible was dismissed. It appears that army officers with right-wing views are engaged in much more than the staging of an elaborate insult to the Government. They are trying to set up an organization which will sweep away King Juan Carlos, who foiled them in February, as well as political parties.

In circumstances like this, Spain needs a government which is firmly in the saddle, not just to deal with military insubordination but to avoid giving the pretext of instability to any plotters. Yet in

recent weeks the UCD has been torn by dissension. There have been defections on both its left and its right, and there has been a struggle for control of the party machine between Señor Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, and his predecessor, Señor Suárez. Señor Calvo Sotelo has now come out on top, and will take over as party president when the political council meets. But the party has been weakened and it is thought that it will have to call an early election, perhaps in the spring.

The party is not likely to be in immediate trouble in Parliament. It has never had an overall majority of its own and it will be able to count on support not just of dissidents from its own ranks, but from the small regional parties from Catalonia and the Basque country. It has had Nato entry approved in the lower House of Parliament, to the consternation of the left who turned out in protest at the weekend, and it should have no difficulty in the Senate. The danger is that its balancing act will become more difficult. If it gives ground on regions, it is liable to run into criticism from the right because that is an issue on which the right feels strongly — and on which the Government has deliberately gone slow since the attempted coup in February in order to appease right-wing military opinion.

The further shadow on the wall is the prospect of the trial of those accused of organising the attempted coup. It is obviously important that if they are found guilty they should be given exemplary sentences. But the government is seriously afraid of adverse reaction in the armed forces and has so far shown no eagerness to press ahead with the case.

During the recent party struggle, Señor Calvo Sotelo received support from an unlikely quarter — from Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the leader of the Socialist Party. Señor Gonzalez, who might well win the next election, is aware of the need not to alarm the armed forces, and he has gone so far as to suggest that even if they won, the Socialists should not take power on their own. But the survival of Spanish democracy is also of concern to Spain's friends and neighbours in Europe. It should be knit into the body politic of Europe with all reasonable speed and dignity. Once the Spanish Parliament has voted in favour of joining Nato, the entry process should be speeded up. It will give the military something worthwhile to do. Secondly, negotiations for Spain joining the European Community must get properly under way. France is the main cause of delay. It is to be hoped President Mitterrand will enforce a wider vision.

LOYALISTS ON THE WAR PATH

Mr Paisley's theatrical inventiveness now has him playing to the gallery from the gallery. He got himself named by the Speaker as he must have intended, and he can go back to county Antrim to tell them how he hurled defiance at the enemies of Ulster. He seems oblivious of the absurdity of his position. There he is, the largest and loudest loyalist of them all, coarsely insulting the head of the government of the kingdom whose integrity he purports to have dedicated his political life to uphold, abusing the conventions of Parliament which is the symbol of the political unity of the kingdom, and threatening to make Ulster "unmanageable". If that is the behaviour of a loyalist what is there left for a separatist to do? In truth Mr Paisley makes things very difficult for those on this side of the water who see justice in the constitutional claims of Ulster unionists. He is Irish nationalism's best recruiting sergeant in England.

The Unionist party proper has reacted with more sense than that to the murder of Robert Bradford. Their spokesmen continue to demand stronger security measures, and they are entitled to do so. The ease and impunity with which the IRA has been able to pick off, especially in the

border counties, off-duty policemen, reservists and members of the Ulster Defence Regiment have engendered understandable anger and sense of insecurity. The party has now given the Secretary of State a sort of ultimatum: show evidence of firmer security policies or we shall mobilize an auxiliary intelligence and communication force, acting within the law, and at the disposal of army or police.

The concept is shadowy, the explanations of its purpose inconsistent with each other, and it has a hint of menace. Mr Prior did not allude to it in his statement to the Commons yesterday, which consisted in large part of an appeal to everyone in Ulster to leave the suppression of crime to the constitutional agencies and to give them their full backing. That is obviously the right appeal for the responsible minister to make. Apart from anything else Protestant vigilantes would almost certainly attract an intensification of republican violence in the short run, and in the long run too, unless the vigilantes were unexpectedly effective and coordinated with the operations of the security forces.

But Mr Prior is mistaken in doing nothing to make it easier for a roused unionist community to heed his

warning to leave it to the constabulary and army. He reported to the House that neither the chief constable nor the GOC is asking him for new laws or extra resources; information is what they need, the raw material of intelligence. He overlooked the fact that it is for the purpose of gathering intelligence that the Unionist party proposes, or threatens, to mobilize "the law-abiding citizens for the province". It can hardly be doubted that the information at the disposal of a home guard would be of value in the fight against terrorist crime if its gathering and communication were properly organized.

Mr Prior and his advisers need more imagination in understanding the warranted anxieties of Ulster unionists and responding to them. It is not impossible to devise initiatives in anti-terrorism that would give heart to unionists without forfeiting the trust of peaceable nationalists. For their part, unionists would be well advised to concentrate their pressure on security, about which they have good reason to complain, and calm down about the Anglo-Irish Intergovernmental Council, a piece of bureaucratic decoration about which they show symptoms of paranoia.

SHAKE OUT IN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Government has finally ended one period of agonized and largely destructive debate with its statement on the future of the industrial training boards last night. It has yet to give a clear idea of where training policy goes from here.

Its decision to abolish sixteen of the twenty-three statutory industrial training boards and merge the financing of the remaining seven on to the shoulders of the industries themselves was to be expected, given the volatility of the criticism of so many industrialists and the strains on government financing. Even the strongest proponent of statutory boards would admit that, since their inception in 1964, the boards have grown like Topsy, with uneven quality, varying degrees of success and endless complications in administration. Some have certainly raised the standards of training in their sector. But there is little evidence that they have increased the volume of trained personnel and too much evidence that money has been wasted as companies have developed token internal schemes to avoid the levy. The administration by tripartite

bodies representing employers, unions and education has developed its own inertia.

If there are participants, especially among the unions, who would have preferred to have kept more in being they can at least be comforted by the thought that the seven to be retained cover the biggest industries, and those most in need of improved qualities of general training — construction, engineering, the offshore industry and transport. Others who might accept the need for review but would like a longer transition period can at least be satisfied that Mr Norman Tebbit has delayed the introduction of winding up orders until satisfactory voluntary arrangements have been agreed in the industries concerned.

To condemn the shaky fabric of a previous generation's edifice is one thing. To design and construct a new building fit for the next generation is quite another. The need for such construction is overwhelming. For a country trying to remain competitive in an increasingly technological age, Britain's standards and spread of training lags woefully behind those

of our major competitors, particularly West Germany. In a period of rising unemployment, it becomes more not less important for government to help create the conditions to ensure that workers, old or young, are not kept out of work through lack of relevant skills.

The debate so far has concentrated too narrowly on the specific questions of the financing and efficiency of the sectoral training boards. Now that their future is broadly settled, the Government must meet the responsibilities of its own role. Initiatives are needed to develop regional and local schemes as well as sectoral arrangements. There is value in administrative arrangements that include trade unions, not least because their cooperation will be essential if the sorely needed reforms of apprenticeship are to be achieved. Training is one of those areas of activity which cannot be left to the self-interest of individual companies. The Government has a critical role to play both in funding and in imposing standards. Many of the training boards may be better left to voluntary arrangements. The broad field of training is not.

Richborough deserted

From Mr D. T. D. Clarke, Sir, On a recent visit to Richborough Castle I was distressed to discover that at the end of the month the site will be closed to the public for the winter as part of current Department of the Environment economies. The interesting and important site museum has been removed, the foundations of the great monument have not been tidied up and re-laid after the last excavation, and a number of the internal structures, let alone the massive walls, are showing signs of considerable deterioration.

As Stonehenge is to Prehistory so is Richborough to the 400 year story of Roman Britain. Although the weather was inclement, there was a gentle flow of paying visitors, and I was informed that there were bookings for some 250 school children in the next few days. On the site is left unattended its modern defences will be little problem leading to possible further damage, let alone unscrupulous treasure hunters.

Whatever may be the Government's financial problems, cutting back on maintenance staff is false economy in the long run. The accessibility, conservation and interpretation of Britain's monuments is amongst the best in the world, and to see it deteriorating as the result of ill applied policies is not merely tragic but potentially disastrous.

Civil Service Department

From Lord Fulton
Sir, Mr Peter Jay writes today (November 16) of his recollection of a conversation with me on the day — now over 13 years ago — when the Committee on the Civil Service published its report. He puts into my mouth exact words of which I have to say that I do not recall using them.

What I must make quite clear is my firm conviction, unobscured by the passage of time, that the implication of the remark he attributes to me (that we included in our report the proposal for a separate Civil Service Department because Harold Wilson told us that he was not going to do it) is not to my colleagues on the committee.

I can testify that the then Prime Minister at no time exacted or during our inquiry sought to influence our conclusions; and the distinguished members of the committee would most certainly have rejected any outside interference from whatever quarter of the kind suggested.

Our proposal for a separate Civil Service Department was put forward as a balanced verdict on the evidence given to us, and after long and careful deliberation.

Yours faithfully,
FULTON,
House of Lords,
November 16.

From Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP for South (Official Ulster Unionist)
Sir, Mr David Wood (November 16) writes that my speech in Birmingham on April 20, 1968, was inconsistent with the terms of the "reasoned amendment" tabled by the Opposition, of which, as a member of the Shadow Cabinet, I was party to drafting the terms and for which I voted.

The speech was explicitly in support and explanation of the amendment, and Mr Heath's objection to my speech related solely to the "tone". I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. ENOCH POWELL,
House of Commons,
November 16.

From Mr G. Kerenksy
Sir, The habit of using the name of my father, Alexander Kerenksy, as some kind of "soft on communism" scarecrow never ceases to amaze me but your leading article (November 10) warning Mr Foot, not to be another Kerenksy is really comic! As a child I, too, blamed father for not having disposed of Lenin, but the more I observed western politicians and opinion-moulders the more I realised that he was head and shoulders above most of them, never mind lost sheep like Mr Foot.

In 1917 Bolshevism was an unprecedented and pseudo freedom-loving force, but never in his life has father been anything but a resolutely hostile force. He was a leading member of a government which suppressed its first outbreak by force of arms in July and attempted to repeat that action in November, but by that time he had not enough reliable armed supporters left because long as for technical or political reasons it is impossible to charge for the use of a car in congested conditions.

But is this really an impossibility? Studies many years ago showed that to charge for taking a car into central London would be quite possible technically. Such charges should be fairer and simpler to administer than the parking controls upon which present policies rely. Even if parking controls could be made to work, they would be a defect of encouraging through traffic, as the statistics plainly show. In Singapore, the one city that has so far introduced a system of payment for entry, carefully designed to be self-financing, studies showed general agreement that the situation had been improved in almost every respect.

Lord Denning interpreted section 15 of the Transport (London) Act 1968 as imposing on the GLC a duty to provide quick, good and reliable services. For buses, this duty cannot be discharged, whatever the level of subsidies, without some selective restraint on the use of cars. But until such restraint is introduced, the best alternative policy must involve subsidising public transport.

Yours faithfully,
S. P. C. FLOWDEN, Chairman,
London Amenity and Transport Association,
69 Albert Street, NW1,
November 13.

From Mr C. J. Saville Glanville
Sir, Am I unique in having read the reports of both sets of judgements, on the G.L.C. fares (November 11) and the Cornish protesters (October 21), without political or economic bias, and purely matters of law without overtones. Reducing the matter to a syllogism we have as the major premise: "The G.L.C. like any

Ironies in the economics of cuts

From Professor Tom Cannon
Sir, The Manpower Services Commission's recent statement on the true costs of supporting people on the dole highlights yet again the fallacy behind the recent cuts in university budgets.

The Manpower Services Commission's latest estimate is that it costs the Exchequer £4,380 for every extra person unemployed. The figure of £4,380 is a student at university are broadly comparable with this amount, although they vary significantly between institutions.

We are now in the strange position of cutting back universities capable of producing people able to make significant contributions to our economic performance, the quality of our life and to be an investment in our future as a nation for no real, significant saving. The prospective students lose out and the real monetary saving is negligible.

Perhaps it is not the law which is an ass; perhaps it is the Exchequer?
Yours faithfully,
TOM CANNON,
Professor of Business Studies,
University of Stirling,
Stirling,
November 10.

From Professor R. C. Smith
Sir, In a letter you published on October 14, Dr Parkes, Chairman of the University Grants Committee, stated that "the number of engineering places is being increased, both relatively and absolutely". Using data recently gathered by the Engineering Professors' Conference from more than 80 per cent of engineering departments have regrettably to be stated that the latter statement is not true.

The reason for the error is that the University Grants Committee used 1979/80 as its base year and in the two ensuing years there has been a very welcome increase in the number of young people entering engineering courses. Using entry figures for October, 1981, as the base there is no doubt that the present directives to universities will result in a decrease in engineering places of several per cent by 1983/84.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT C. SMITH, Chairman,
Engineering Professors' Conference,
Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science,
University of Southampton,
Southampton,
November 13.

From Professor V. Gold, FRS
Sir, Today's Times (November 10) gives two news items relating to the educational views of two of our major political parties. Following its meeting with Sir Keith Joseph, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals is stated to estimate that some 10,000 university places for new home students will be lost in each of the next two or three years as a result of the

London fares ruling

From the Chairman of the London Amenity and Transport Association
Sir, As Professor Evans points out (November 13), subsidies to public transport are not only legitimate but necessary, in the interests of an economic and integrated transport policy, so long as for technical or political reasons it is impossible to charge for the use of a car in congested conditions.

But is this really an impossibility? Studies many years ago showed that to charge for taking a car into central London would be quite possible technically. Such charges should be fairer and simpler to administer than the parking controls upon which present policies rely. Even if parking controls could be made to work, they would be a defect of encouraging through traffic, as the statistics plainly show. In Singapore, the one city that has so far introduced a system of payment for entry, carefully designed to be self-financing, studies showed general agreement that the situation had been improved in almost every respect.

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The right to die

From Mr William Goodger
Sir, Mr Graham Greene (November 13) must know, though you wouldn't guess it from his letter, that the Roman Catholic Bishops' statement the use of the word "innocent" was technical, and had nothing to do with sinfulness.

If a madman seriously threatens my life I am entitled to kill him in self-defence because he is not "innocent" even though being mad, he is free from sin. On the same principle, in a just war combatants, by taking part, cease

Premenstrual tension plea

From Mrs Elizabeth Sidney and others
Sir, Many people concerned with the advancement of women must be aghast at the courts' relieving Mrs Christine English and Miss Sandra Smith (feature, November 12) of responsibility for murder and threatening to murder on a defence of premenstrual tension.

All of us, men and women, have to cope with physical and mental difficulties on occasion. If they become severe we do not expect to carry on our usual activities until they are resolved. Nearly all women suffer some degree of premenstrual tension but we have thirteen opportunities a year to learn how to cope with it. If it inclines us to murder we can take preventive action. Women who expect to enjoy the freedoms of ordinary life, and yet use the plea that premenstrual tension relieves them of all responsibility if they commit serious crime, risk the endeavours of all who have been working to accord women equality in employment, education, political and social life.

We regret these judgements and the comforts they will bring to those who prefer appeals to biology to acceptance of equality in human responsibilities and rights.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH SIDNEY,
BARBARA BANKS,
SUE BRUCE,
DOREEN ELLIOT,
DORIS PEARSON,
MAURINE REBAK,
25 Ellington Street, N7,
November 14.

Sussex incident

From Ms Dinah Staples
Sir, I work as a secretary at the University of Sussex and I should like to protest strongly about the implications contained in your leading article (November 12) concerning the affair of Dr. Owen at Sussex University on Tuesday of this week, a meeting at which I was present.

Naturally, I condemn the intolerance and gross discourtesy which was shown to Dr. Owen on his recent visit to the university. I would like to point out that the majority of the audience at the meeting were equally disgusted by the behaviour of about half-a-dozen people, and the whole incident was contained by stewards within a few moments.

Your leading article gives the impression that Sussex University is a hotbed of intolerance and that this behaviour reflects the intelligence of the members of the university. This is a grave misrepresentation of the situation and is certainly not typical of either the students or the people who work at Sussex University.

I think it is regrettable that the incident has been blown up out of all proportion, both by your emotive leader and by the picture published on the front page of Wednesday's Times which gives the quite erroneous impression that a major fracas was taking place.

Yours faithfully,
DINAH STAPLES,
Flat 6,
15 Grand Avenue,
Hove,
Sussex.

Matrimonial burdens

From Mrs Joyce Beazley
Sir, May I point out a fundamental omission in the Legal and General's assessment of a housewife's responsibilities? For all these hours she is also the Managing Director and Staff Manageress of this impressive list of work, sees to their in-job training and refresher courses and, runs their purchasing and accounts departments. When they are under strain, she is responsible for their psychological well being.

I request an amended estimate.

Yours faithfully,
JOYCE M. BEAZLEY,
Rest Harrow,
14 The Combe,
Ratton, Eastbourne,
East Sussex,
November 11.

From Mr J. K. Kelsey
Sir, I refer to the front page article in today's Times (November 11) which quantified the value of a housewife's time at £204 per week by applying hourly rates to activities such as cook, cleaner, child minder and so on.

I am forced to the sad conclusion that I am unable to afford the continued services of my wife. More worrying, is the fact that on her meagre salary of £10,600 per year she undoubtedly cannot meet the cost of my own services as butler, babysitter, dishwasher, accountant, plumber, decorator, carpenter, electrician, gardener, chauffeur, motor mechanic, etc.

It seems we are both living beyond our means and must shorten the working week.

Yours in penury,
JOHN KELSEY,
74 Alfriston Road, SW11.

Pennies and the post

From Mr N. C. Lear
Sir, We were amused today to receive in the post an envelope with a tuppenny-ha-penny George VI stamp, which we apparently sent to a client as a stamped addressed envelope some thirty years ago. She had added an 11½p stamp.

We fear that our client was deceived into thinking that 11½p + 2½p = 14p. Not so the Post Office, who took three days to deliver. The sum which in those times would have ensured prompt delivery is now not even half of the extra cost of first-class post.

Yours faithfully,
N. C. LEAR,
Debenham and Company,
20 Hans Road, SW3.

Another dose of Japanese medicine? Page 15

Business News

THE TIMES Tuesday November 17 1981

Hunting Gate
4444
More than builders
(0452) 4444

Howe dashes hopes of big interest cuts

By David Blake, Economics Editor

A clear warning that there is no prospect of big cuts in interest rates while money supply stays out of control was given last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Geoffrey Howe told the House of Commons Treasury select committee that the Government remained determined to put "reasonable downward pressure on the growth of monetary aggregate".

Behind Sir Geoffrey's statement lies a determination by the Treasury not to allow the recent strength of sterling to become an excuse for abandoning domestic monetary control.

The Chancellor was repeatedly questioned by MPs about whether the Government was trying to hold up the value of the pound or seeking to restrain the growth of sterling M3, its preferred indicator of the money supply. Sir

Geoffrey made it clear that sterling M3 remains the primary target for the Government.

In a paper presented to the committee by the Treasury, the Government admits that in recent months the money supply has been growing faster than allowed by the Government's target range of only 6 to 10 per cent growth in the current year. Treasury officials are determined that recent signs of sterling strength would not become an excuse for forgetting the way in which money supply is behaving at home.

Although developments in the rest of the world, especially falling interest rates, have been easing upward pressure on British interest rates, the officials fear that letting money supply rip would open the

gates to renewed inflation.

Much of last night's questioning of the Chancellor—resplendent in white tie and tails prior to the Lord Mayor's banquet in the City—focused on contradictions between the Government's desire to keep the exchange rate stable and to limit the growth of the money supply.

Sir Geoffrey warned of the dangers of allowing "an accelerating growth" of money aggregate to continue. He said that although interest rates were raised to their current level in order to protect sterling, an exchange rate target was not the sole or central object of policy.

In other answers to the committee, Sir Geoffrey promised to provide a paper setting out the Government's policy on the European Monetary System.

Trading halts for brokers

By Lorna Bourke

Troubled commodity brokers, M.L. Doxford & Co. confirmed last night that it has ceased trading in commodities until negotiations for the sale of the business, or alternatively its premises at 10 St James Street, are completed.

The company's directors were in a board meeting all day yesterday and several buyers for the leasehold premises are said to be in the office. Doxford is expected to be finalized by the end of this week.

Anxious investors, who rang Doxford's offices yesterday, were told that the directors, Michael Doxford and Jake Morley, were unavailable.

"The prime objective is to protect the interests of our clients," said a spokesman for the company. The aim he said was to sell the business as a going concern, or to sell off the St James Street premises.

It was reported last week that bankers and commodity traders, Guinness Peat, had put in a "softer, better" bid than the one made by Guinness director, Mr David Burt.

Guinness Peat has a first charge on the St James Street premises as security for a loan facility granted through its subsidiary Wilson Smith & Cope, and in August of this year it took a further floating charge over the rest of Doxford's assets. The last valuation put a £4m on the property but it has been well known that Doxford has been trying, unsuccessfully, to sell the premises.

Doxford is believed to owe the Guinness Peat subsidiary a sum in excess of £2.5m. Guinness Peat, has itself suffered substantial losses in commodity trading in Chicago.



Mr. Kenneth Baker: issued target dates.

Head start for British phone equipment makers

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

British companies, at present supplying British Telecom, are likely to have a head start to compete in the new private enterprise market under guidelines for the approval of telecommunications equipment announced in the Commons yesterday by the Government.

And the first privately produced telephones to be legally supplied to the British market will be on sale in a few weeks, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, said.

The approval procedure, the latest step in the handing over of the industry to private enterprise will be supervised by British Telecom and the Department of Industry.

Testing facilities will be stretched initially and the order of priority of the tests will depend on the advantage to the users, the marketing and service arrangements made, and the advantages the products are likely to give the economy.

The minister issued a programme of target dates which outlines the products and the timescales over which business will be handed over to private enterprise.

Applications will be accepted immediately for contracts for extension telephones. This is an interim measure before the system is formalized next July. These short-term measures have been in response to the criticisms that so much has been promised by the British Telecom communications Bill but little had been handed to private enterprise.

Modems (which convert digital computer signals into a form to be transmitted on an ordinary telephone line) will be accepted for approval this month and other types next Spring. These are again interim measures before a permanent approval procedure involving the British Standards Institution and the British Electro-Technical Approvals Board can be established by the middle of next year.

Telex teleprinters will be accepted by the end of October and Private Automatic Branch Exchanges (PABXs) by July 1983.

Mr Baker said: "Some of the first telephones to be competitively supplied to the United Kingdom market will probably be drawn from among those types which have already been approved by British Telecom for connection to the public network."

Plessey, GEC, Standard Telephones and Cables (STC) and Pye are among the companies at present supplying telecommunications equipment to British Telecom.

The test fee for the devices is expected to be in the range £2,000 to £5,000.

Trade picks up in High Streets

By Frances Williams and Derek Harris

Business in Britain's High Streets is holding up despite the severe inroads that higher prices, taxes and mounting unemployment are making into incomes, the latest official figures show. But retailers expect trade to fall off in the coming months and remain cautious over prospects for the crucial Christmas shopping period.

Provisional figures from the Department of Trade reveal that the volume of retail sales picked up in October, after falling slightly in September. The index, adjusted for normal seasonal fluctuations, jumped by 0.5 per cent in October to stand 1.6 per cent higher than a year previously.

Over the past six months or so, retail sales have remained broadly flat, after subsiding from the mini-boom in January and February, but are still running about 11 per cent higher than in 1980. The average volume of trade in the first 10 months of this year was about 2 per cent up on the same period in 1980.

The relative buoyancy of spending in the shops is puzzling economists. The Treasury, as well as most outside forecasters, have predicted that consumer spending will fall as higher unemployment and lower pay settlements bite into the buying power of incomes. But, although real after-tax incomes have been falling since the beginning of this year, consumers have chosen to run down their savings rather than cut back on spending.

They have been tempted to do so by an unprecedented series of price-cutting campaigns by retailers which has kept price rises for many items well below the general inflation rate of nearly 12 per cent. Clothes prices, for example, have increased hardly at all. The value of retail sales last month was only 10 per cent higher than in October, 1980, which, given a volume increase of 1.6 per cent, means that prices on average were some 81 per cent up on the year.

The promotional campaigns, spurred by the need to shift stocks which high interest rates have made costly to finance, have hit retailers' profit margins.

The Retail Consortium, which represents most of Britain's retailers, believes that the position is worse than official figures show. They say sales have been slowing since the summer and that prospects for the next six to eight months do not look at all healthy. Retailers will be hoping for good Christmas trade, which can account for between a quarter and a third of total annual sales.

There have been substantial revisions to the provisional retail sales figures in recent months, by half a percentage point or more in some cases. A volume sales decline of about 1 per cent in October on annual comparison is indicated in an analysis of returns from Argos, the discount catalogue showroom chain which is part of BAT Industries. With outlets opened this year excluded from the analysis, Argos sales were 5 per cent down in while inflation in their goods sector was about 6 per cent.

Consumer credit applications were 5 per cent down in October compared with the same month last year, although it was a 3 per cent improvement on September, according to the United Association for Protection of Trade.

Department stores of the John Lewis Partnership have been lagging behind estimated sales increases for the current half year but there were improvements in the last week of October and the first week in November.

Table Page 15

Bank wants slow fall in rates

By John Whitmore

The Bank of England has made it clear to financial markets that it does not wish to see a precipitate decline in short-term interest rates. Even so, a small reduction in the bank's base lending rates in the near future remains a distinct possibility, particularly after further cuts in United States interest rates yesterday.

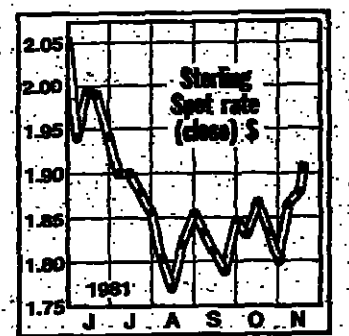
The authorities delivered their message to the market in their dealings with the discount houses yesterday afternoon. In a rarely used move the Bank lent overnight money to a number of houses at a penal rate—in this instance 154 per cent.

Although this was taken as a clear signal that the Bank was uneasy about the speed of the recent decline in short-term interest rates, it was rather less clear whether this meant that there should be no further fall in base rates for the moment.

A spokesman for Midland Bank said last night: "We still think the signs are there for a change by Friday."

Most money market rates, moreover, still point to some scope for a reduction in base rates. This is particularly true of the longer period rates.

The indications from very short-term interest rates are



Certainly the further easing in United States rates yesterday will increase the downward pressures on the United Kingdom rates. Dollar money market rates were again easier yesterday and Crocker Bank led prime rates down to 16 per cent.

The interest rates differential in favour of London continued to attract demand for sterling. The pound touched 1.93 at one point before its gain on the day was trimmed to 35 points at 1.915. It also made good progress against the Deutschmark, rising 44 pips to DM4.284, while its index against a basket of currencies rose 0.6 to 91.3.

In spite of gains of up to 14 in long bills, equities came in for a rougher time following weekend comment pointing to a worsening of the current recession.

Sellers were out in force after recent heavy gains and the FT 100 index of leading shares closed at its lowest for the day 15.5 down at 503.7.

Most of the selling was again directed at blue chips and electricals where more double figure losses were recorded. JCI lost 10p to 27p, Glaxo 10p to 43p, Tube 6p to 96p, Hawker Siddeley 22p to 318p, GEC 23p to 72p, and Rascal 15p to 398p.

Financial Editor, p15

TUC condemns closure of 16 industrial training boards

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

A total of 16 out of the 23 industrial training boards are to be scrapped under plans unveiled by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment yesterday.

The decision, announced in a Commons statement, was broadly welcomed in principle by most employers' organizations but bitterly attacked as "utter folly" by the TUC.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary, said the decision was a "monstrous rejection by the Government of its responsibility for training" and said it was "frankly incredible" that ministers should "wantonly throw away a decade of work. The Confederation of British Industry said the decision would end "a long period of

doubt and uncertainty", but expressed "concern" about Mr Tebbit's decision to transfer the £26m a year operating cost for the surviving boards from Government to industry at the end of March.

The seven boards which are to survive those covering clothing, construction, engineering, hotel and catering, road transport, plastics, and petroleum—are with one exception those unanimously recommended for retention by the Manpower Services Commission.

The exception is the Ceramics Board which is to be broken up, though its function in the brick and pre-cast concrete industries will be brought into the ambit of the Construction Board.

Announcing the decision yesterday, Mr Tebbit said that besides abolition of 16 of the boards, some others would be reduced in scope. "Where statutory arrangements are to be removed," he said, "the Government is satisfied that the training requirements of the sector concerned can be effectively met on a voluntary basis with less cost and bureaucracy."

Mr Tebbit said that the Government had "very much in mind" the objectives of the new training initiative launched earlier this year by the Manpower Services Commission, to which it is firmly committed and on which it hopes to make a further statement before the recess.

The Employment Secretary

said that, where boards were being retained, that accorded "in most cases with the view of the main employer organizations concerned."

Under the proposals the Government will continue to meet the operating costs—totalling £22m a year—of the boards which are to be wound up by the end of the financial year, 1982-83. The Government will also meet the costs of winding them up, including redundancy payments to an estimated 2,000 members of staff.

Some employers in sectors where the boards are to survive reacted last night with dismay to the decision to halt government funding of operating costs from next spring. Although

government finance has originally been planned to end in December, the MSC had pressed strongly for a three-year reprieve before industry had to meet its own operating costs.

The Engineering Employers Federation said last night that it was "disappointed".

Mr Eric Varley, shadow Employment Secretary, immediately condemned the plans as a "shabby little mean-minded public expenditure cut."

"There is no respite yet," he said.

The decision has "so shocked" the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW) that it is to hold a special session of its executive council today in Manchester.

Tebbit axed, page 15

Quartz-controlled washing machine rescues Servis

By Rupert Morris

A £2m investment in the world's first quartz-controlled automatic washing machine has saved the maker, Servis, from imminent disaster and set it back on the road to success, the company said yesterday.

The Servis factory at Darlington, in the West Midlands, has tripled production since the machine's launch six months ago, and gone from a four-day to a five-day week for its 2,000 employees.

Mr Charles Wilkins, marketing director, said yesterday: "For Servis, the quartz machine has been a little like the Metro for BT—a big investment with a great deal at stake, both for the company and its employees. It has been a tremendous boost for morale at Servis, and indeed throughout the local community."

The new machine, which retails at just under £300, has a sophisticated control system installed by a Servis subsidiary at Workington, and uses a microchip made by the American company Fairchild.

Servis is the major contributor to the turnover of its parent group, Wilkins and Mitchell, which faced an anxious future after its announcement of £2.8m losses last year. The interim results for 1981, due to be announced shortly, are expected to show the group well on the way to profitability.

The new quartz washing machine is now the fastest-selling machine in Europe, and Servis is confident of being able to double its share of the United Kingdom market in 1982.

Stock Markets

FT index 503.7 down 15.5
FT 100 64.30 up 0.78
All Share 301.79 down 6.42
Bargains 19,285

Sterling

\$ 1.9135 up 55 pts
Index 91.3 up 0.6
New York: \$1.9035

Dollar

Index 106.9 down 0.1
DM 2.2380 up 180 pts

Gold

\$404.50 down 57.50
New York: \$400.20

Money

3 mth sterling 144-144 1/2
3 mth Euro \$ 124-124 1/2
6 mth Euro \$ 131-131 1/2

PRICE CHANGES

Rises	Falls
Castellfield 221 +1	Anglo American Corp 666 -33
City Offices 370 +15	Consolidated Gold Fields 470 -16
Dunlop Holdings 110 +14	Chryslers Engine 155 -16
ERF Holdings 62 +2	Edinburgh Gold 132 -23
Ferguson Ltd 46 +8	GEC 729 -23
Hampton Gold 140 +5	Husky Oil 545 -50
Herman Smith 27 +11	Kinross 610 -22
Inchcape 283 +4	Laysan 650 -22
Masson 64 +4	Mercantile House 450 -23
Murray-Ferguson 100 +5	Plessey 321 -17
McLeod Russell 353 +3	Premier Consolidated 420 -40
Morgan Crucible 117 +3	Ranger Oil 420 -40
Smiths Industries 98 +6	Stone Plant 11 -1

Foundry to close

Dupont, the troubled West Midlands engineering group, yesterday announced the next stage in the rationalization of its metal forming factories. The Harper Foundry at Willenhall will be closed within six months and its order book transferred to two of the four Tipton foundries.

The company said further investment in new electric melting plant would be made at Tipton.

The Rolls-Royce diesel factory at Shrewsbury, which made three directors redundant a fortnight ago, announced yesterday that 168 jobs, largely among management, supervising and support staff, would go in the next few months. The plant, now part of the Vickers Group, will have 2,100 employees left after this latest in a series of redundancies in recent years, compared with 3,000 three years ago.

Philips, the Dutch electrical company, will cut its workforce by 18,000 this year, an increase of 3,000 on earlier forecasts. The company has also warned of further restructuring. Philips made net profits of 260m Guilders (£56.6m) in the first nine months of 1981, 5 per cent more than last year. At the end of 1980, Philips employed 371,500 people.

Financial Editor, page 15

Nuclear backing

Backing by West Country business for a new power station in the region was put on ice yesterday by Mr Christopher Currie, head of the Confederation of British Industry's regional office. He said in Plymouth that if the station was a nuclear one, so much the better.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Move to boost cocoa

In an effort to bolster weak cocoa prices, the International Cocoa Organization is looking for new ways to increase its buffer fund resources (Michael Prest writes). Extensive recent buying of cocoa by the fund has failed to support the market.

Mr Juergen Palmback, the buffer stock manager, has been discussing with banks borrowing to top up the £219m (£119m) buffer stock fund. The fund has spent about \$146m (£76m) in market operations in less than two months.

A second possibility is to buy cocoa on deferred payment, and a third is for the organization to deal in its shares on the London market of cocoa traded by members.

Mobil stops Libyan oil

The American Mobil Corporation said in New York yesterday that it has not decided whether to close its operations in Libya, although it has not exported oil from the country for 15 days.

It said its partnership with the Libyan National Oil Co continues to produce oil but refused to say why exports had stopped. Exxon announced last week that it is relinquishing all its gas, oil and gas liquefaction operations in Libya.

Libya retaliates, page 14

Law wanted

A majority of the Faculty of Actuaries at a seminar in Edinburgh last night said legislation might be necessary eventually to protect the pension rights of people who change jobs or leave a pension fund.

ITV companies' advertising revenue totalled more than £67m last month compared with £52.9m in October, 1980.

Talbot Group has acquired Preston-based Oliver Engineering (Leyland) and its factory.

Royal drops £900,000

Rising underwriting losses left Royal Insurance showing a £900,000 drop in pretax profits to £91m in the nine months to September 30. Mr John Howard, the chief general manager, said: "There is no respite yet from the exceptionally difficult underwriting conditions in most of the territories where we operate."

Financial Editor, page 15

Trident-Playboy deal 'still on'

Trident Television and Playboy Enterprises yesterday denied that Playboy has been negotiating a possible contingency deal with another company. They said Trident's purchase for £17m of the Playboy gambling casinos and betting shops is still on.

Under Stock Exchange rules, Trident must issue a class one circular to shareholders giving details. It is now expected to be sent out around the second week of December with a shareholders' meeting to approve the deal around the turn of the year.

The first British-made Vauxhall Astra came off the production line at Ellesmere Port yesterday. The model has been built abroad for 18 months.

Fibre Arrangements: EAC finance ministers discuss creation of a common market for large-scale non-life insurance risk.

Company results: Arrow, Hat Group, Tesco Stores, and Unilever (half-yearly).

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Buy British NCB chief urges state industries

By Rupert Morris

A policy of positive purchasing of British goods by nationalized industries was urged yesterday by Sir Derek Ezra, Chairman of the National Coal Board, as a way of lifting industry out of recession.

Sir Derek was visiting Dunlop's belting division factory at Speke, where the first stage of a £1.4m investment programme for the manufacture of PVC-impregnated, fireproof conveyor belting had just been completed. The Coal Board will buy £23m worth of conveyor belting this year, he said.



Extra: benefits of positive purchasing

Buyers with the Board's purchasing power had considerable capacity for influencing the fortunes of British industry, Sir Derek said. The Board had spent £38m last year on equipment, goods and services, of which only £2m, or 2.6 per cent, had been spent abroad.

"I do not advocate buying British for its own sake," Sir Derek said. "Price must be right, and so must quality and delivery."

£77m Channel power order for GEC

By Our Industrial Staff

Orders which could be worth more than £120m were announced yesterday in the engineering and shipbuilding industry.

GEC got the lion's share, two contracts whose total value could be worth £108m for supplying high voltage transmission equipment and turbine generators. One of them, however, is only at the letter-of-intent stage at present.

British Shipbuilders want a £13m contract for a relatively new design of ship for a Panamanian company. It has now announced contracts this year valued at more than £500m for 26 ships and two semi-submersible drilling rigs.

GEC's first contract, worth more than £77m, has been awarded by the central Electricity Generating Board to the group's Swiss subsidiary, Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, for the supply of equipment for the trans-channel power cable line expected to come into use in 1985-6.

The cable will be laid between France and England between Boulogne-sur-Mer and Calais and Sellindge, Kent — so that electricity can be transferred between the two countries depending on loadings on either side of the Channel.

The link represents the world's largest direct current power transfer by cable. Each country will convert it into alternating current before it enters the national grids.

The total link will provide a power transfer of 2,000 MW, the power transfer equivalent to a large generating station.

The first phase of the link is planned for service in 1985. GEC will build the British terminal links for the cross-Channel cable, including the converter from direct current into alternating current.

No new jobs will be created but a number of GEC companies will be involved in the project. These are at Stamford, Lincoln and Manchester — as well as Marconi.

The second phase of the system is expected to be completed around 1986. The equipment on the French side similar to that provided by GEC will be supplied by Electricite de France.

The total project is expected to cost £500m of which Britain will contribute £253m. The second GEC contract is worth \$60m (£31m). GEC Turbine Generators has received a letter of intent from Edmonston Power of Alberta, Canada, for the supply of two 400 MW steam generators.

The new ship, a 35,000-tonne deadweight bulk carrier, will be built by Govan Shipbuilders at Glasgow. The order, which was developed by Austin & Pickersgill, the Wearside Shipyard, which this year won the first two orders for the design. □ Ministers face questioning from Opposition M.P.s today on the shipbuilding industry's long-term future when the Commons debate the second reading of the Shipbuilding Bill.

The bill is due to be discussed with an Order which will increase British Shipbuilders statutory borrowing limit from £500m to £600m with provisions which set a new ceiling of £800m. The Government is also seeking powers to extend the industry's redundancy payments scheme to the end of June, 1985.

No methane has started to flow through the 1,550 mile TransMed pipeline from the Algerian Sahara. The pipeline has been laid and a formal opening ceremony was expected this month in the presence of President Sandoz.

But representatives of the state owned ENI group who were in Algiers last week are reported to have returned without reaching agreement over a price for the gas.

Apart from arguments over figures, there is a difference in approach. The Algerians want to link the price with that of crude oil, while the Italians argue that it should match the price of oil products to consumers.

These developments have increased the need for a successful conclusion to the talks with the Soviet Union for Italian involvement in the \$15,000m gas pipeline project from Western Siberia.

Italy wants to take another 8,000 cubic metres a year of gas in addition to the 7,000 it receives from the Soviet Union.

Like other Western European countries, it has been under strong pressure from the United States to withdraw from the project, because of the strategic issues. At the end of last week, Sir Alberto Grandi, ENI chairman, on a visit to the United States explained to Mr James Edwards, the secretary for energy, why Italy intends to go ahead.

Italian fuel crisis looms as winter approaches

From John Earle, Rome, Nov 16

Industry and householders have been warned of power cuts two days a week by Italy's National Electricity Board, ENEL.

This warning is a sign of the precarious supply situation as winter approaches for energy as a whole in a country which depends on other countries for 82 per cent of its overall needs, of which oil accounts for 67 per cent.

The private oil companies have told the Government that during the three months November to January they are importing 17.8 per cent less crude and semi-processed oil products than in the same period last year. They will also sell 15.3 per cent less refined petroleum products on the Italian market. There will be 21.8 per cent less heating oil available.

The prices of petroleum products are controlled by the Government, which has authorized a series of increases, including that of super grade petrol to 995 lire a litre — the highest in Europe. Nevertheless, the private oil companies' trade association Unione Petrolifera has said that prices net of tax, particularly for heating oil, were being maintained "artificially low" and imports were becoming uneconomical.

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Cleaning up on holidays

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Sketchley, the chain of 500 High Street dry cleaners, is breaking new ground in the travel business by launching a holiday sales promotion involving Bena Travel, a direct sell organization which bypasses travel agents.

Sketchley was at pains yesterday to emphasise it was not moving into the travel business as such and the Association of British Travel agents said it was not worried because the development was only a marketing promotion. Nevertheless, Bena Travel, based at Stamford, Lincoln, expects to generate around 40,000 extra holidays next year through the deal, more than doubling its direct-sell operation.

A rash of carbon-copy promotions with other retail chains by other direct-sell operators could lead to a greater growth of this sector that would be an increased threat to the High Street travel agents.

Direct-sell, in which Martin Rook, the British Airways subsidiary, Portland Holidays, part of the Thomas Cook Organization and Tjereborg are the market leaders, is a growing sector of the overall travel market, accounting for about 7.5 per cent and expected next year to rise to 10 per cent.

Comparable holidays are usually cheaper because direct-sell cuts out travel agents' commissions. Bookings are made direct by phone and the leading direct-sell operators are fully computerized, as Bena Travel has been since the beginning of this year. Many small travel agents are not.

Bena Travel has sold about 30,000 holidays this year and believes the Sketchley promotion might take it near 80,000 next year. That would give the company about 2 per cent of the total package holiday market, expected to go to 4.4m holidays next year.

In the Sketchley promotion, its direct-sell customers, for the next few weeks in a pilot experiment in north London including parts of Hertfordshire and Middlesex, will be able to pick up a special offer.

Bena Travel brochure. This offers a £10 discount on each holiday booked through Bena Travel, plus a £3 cleaning voucher redeemable at Sketchley.

This is what the trade calls a "ping-pong" promotion, in which both partners look for more customers. Mr Graham Taylor, managing director of Sketchley, said: "We have to see how the pilot experiment goes; but the plan is to have it in most of our outlets in January. But this is merely a



Sunshine ahead for Bena Travel's Mr Alan James, left, and Sketchley's Mr Graham Taylor

marketing promotion: it does not mean we are diversifying into the travel business. We have run similar promotions with other manufacturers' products already."

Mr Alan James, chairman of Bena Travel, claimed the promotion would mean holidays cheaper even than those offered through other direct-sell outlets. Bena's main business is into Spain but it also has small holiday programmes in Barbados, Florida and Portugal.

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Shipbuilding unions may end pay accords

By Our Correspondent

A warning that national wage negotiations and procedural agreements for the 70,000 men in the nationalized shipbuilding and shiprepairing industry could be abandoned was given yesterday by a union leader.

Addressing his union's national shipbuilding conference in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr Maurice Reed of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said there was "every possibility" that the shipbuilding negotiating committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions would give notice to British Shipbuilders of the termination of national agreements and wage bargaining "and hand everything back to our accredited representatives at site level."

"Instead," he said, "we are dealing with a chairman who is totally hostile to the word nationalized and all it means."

Opposition to textile import curbs

By Our Correspondent

Brussels, Nov 16. — European's Foreign Trade Association which represents EEC retailers has warned against import restrictions on textiles and called for renewal of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement.

The group, whose members include many of Europe's big chain stores, asked foreign ministers to reject the bids by some Community countries for a more protectionist stance on the imports.

The ministers today will make a "last-minute" bid to agree a common attitude for the textile talks before they resume in Geneva tomorrow. The ministers will try to bridge the gap between the protectionist countries, like France and Italy, and the free traders, like West Germany, Holland and Denmark.

After months of trying to agree on a Multi-Fibre Arrangement, negotiating mandate, the ministers are under pressure to reach a compromise.

The retailers, however, rejected the types of changes in the MFA the ministers have been considering, such as the recession clause and cuts in imports of certain "sensitive" products.

"We can't do without imports. There are a great number of products we can no longer buy within the community," Dr. Helmut Wientholt, general delegate of the association, said. — AP. How Jones.

Europe's economic growth unlikely to better America

Paris, Nov 16. — Economic activity in Western Europe next year is likely to expand by less than 2 per cent or about the same rate of growth expected for the United States according to the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

The business group said economic growth in France in 1982 should be close to the European average, compared with the Government's target of 3.3 per cent.

The chamber said it forecast a slight deceleration of inflation in Europe next year to an average rate of about 10 per cent. This should still be above the expected growth of between 7.8 per cent in the United States and of between 4.5 per cent, however, but less than the 5.5-7.4 per cent forecast for France.

The business group's latest monthly bulletin predicts a 4 per cent volume increase in world trade next year. The chamber said it expected to see a 2 per cent improvement in the purchasing power of French households next year despite the Government's stated objective of overall stabilization.

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Business appointments

New adviser at Samuel Montagu

Mr Geoffrey Nichols has been appointed adviser to Samuel Montagu & Co international business with immediate effect.

Mr J. N. Clarke, chief executive of Charter Consolidated, will leave the board of Consolidated Gold Fields as a non-executive director from December 1.

Sir William Vines, deputy chairman of ANZ Banking Group, is to succeed Sir Ian McLellan as chairman. Sir Ian is retiring from the board next January.

Mr H. A. Golding and Mr Hugh Skyrers have been appointed directors of Lawrence-Allison.

Mr Bob Nixon is the new marketing director of Nodect Medical Systems.

Mr G. Michael Hostage becomes chairman of the committee and chief executive officer of the Howard Johnson Company from January 1 next.

Mr J. Brian O'Mulloy has been appointed director of marketing for Europe and Middle East by SRI International. He is succeeded as UK regional director by Mr Derek Nodules.

Mr Clive Foxell has become British Telecom's new senior director of development and procurement.

Mr Alan Clark has been appointed director of pharmaceutical marketing, Lilly Industries.

Mr Donald Dudley, director of defence equipment sales, has been made director for all

marketing and sales functions of Western part of Neil & Spencer Holdings.

Mr Abdullah A. Saudi has assumed his former position of first vice-chairman of Arabian Bank. Mr Eduardo de Castro, who has been appointed vice-chairman, Mr Neira is deputy chairman of Banco do Brasil.

Mr Douglas Maurice, director of industrial relations of the British Printing Industries Federation, has also become deputy director general, with immediate effect.

After three years as national sales manager of Lada Cars (GB), Mr Peter Errington is moving to Mowat as deputy chief representative of Sagra Corporation.

Mr D. N. Idris Pearce has been elected chairman of the International Assets Valuation Standards Committee, and Mr Norman Bowie has been appointed secretary.

Mr M. C. W. Wilby, vice-chairman of Booker McConnell, joins the board of BM's food distribution division as its non-executive chairman.

Mr W. J. Marjoram, a director of the food distribution division, becomes trading director for the division, while continuing to hold his present position as managing director of BBW Cash & Carry.

Mr D. A. Hawkins, group-buying director for the division's wholesale and retail business, joins the divisional board.

Mr Jerry Flasecki has been

IN BRIEF

Egypt seeks yen loan for Suez

Egypt is seeking a yen loan worth \$250m (£150m) from Japan to widen and deepen the Suez canal.

Mr Masaharu Ahmed, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, arrived in Tokyo yesterday to discuss the project.

He is briefing government officials on a \$750m (£390m) enlargement project for the canal which will allow passage of 260,000-tonne tankers and 600,000-tonne ships in ballast.

Gas pipeline study

Two Scandinavian companies are to study the feasibility of a gas pipeline linking potential gas deposits from northern Norway through Sweden to the rest of Europe. The study by the state-owned Swedish company Statens Vattenfallverket and the Norwegian state oil company Statoil is expected to be completed by July 1983.

Uganda bank rate rise

Uganda's central bank has sharply increased its interest rates and almost doubled the interest on treasury bills and deposits. The bank rate rose from 8 per cent to 10 per cent. Interest on treasury bills maturing in 35 days have risen from 4.91 to 8 per cent and the interest on savings deposits is up from 5 per cent to 8 per cent.

Soviet aid for India

The Soviet Union is to grant soft credits to India to help it build a big steel plant in the coastal city of Visakhapatnam. Credits totalling \$245m (£127m) will be used to purchase Soviet materials and equipment for the plant.

Italian reserves fall

Italian net official reserves fell \$2,000m (£1,041m) in September to a provisional \$47,700m from \$49,700m in August, the Bank of Italy says.

Aid for trade abroad

The British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB) is offering two new aids for companies on trade promotions abroad — providing an interpreter for British exhibitors at trade fairs, and travel grants for secretaries with approved trade missions not otherwise backed by the BOTB.

Coal oil study

A joint study carried out by the Australian and West German governments has shown an Australian coal-to-oil conversion industry might be profitable within a decade, Energy Minister Senator John Carrick said.

Turks make fewer cars

Car production in Turkey dropped by 24.5 per cent so far this year because of a severe recession prompted by the government's tight-money policy, industry sources said yesterday.

Qatar budget cut

The Gulf state of Qatar announced an \$40,000m ryal (\$122,986m) budget for 1981-82, showing a drop of 6.6 per cent over the previous year. No revenue figures were given.

£451m SA power

Combustion Engineering of the United States recently booked a contract worth 780 megawatts (£451m) from the South African Electricity Supply Commission for six boilers, each rated 600 megawatts, to be installed at a new coal-fired power station.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crds	15.5 %
C. Hoare & Co	15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 %

* 1 day deposit on rate of 210,000 and under 10% over £50,000 14%

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Stops	Yld	Actual	P/E	Fully
114	100	98	ABN Hldgs 10% CULS	112	-	10.0	8.9	-	-	-
76	39	38	Airspring Group	68	-	4.7	6.9	10.3	14.9	-
52	21	20	Barnage & Rhodes	44	-	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3	-
200	524	520	Bendon RM	193	-	9.2	5.0	9.4	11.4	-
104	88	86	Debonth Services	97	-	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1	-
126	88	86	Frank Harsell	121	-	6.4	5.3	10.3	25.3	-
110	39	38	Frederick Parker	60	-	1.7	2.8	26.1	-	-
110	47	46	George Blair	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
102	93	92	IPC	98	-	7.3	7.4	7.1	10.7	-
113	59	58	Jackson Group	98	-	7.0	7.1	-	7.0	-
130	103	102	James Burroughs	110	-	8.7	7.9	8.0	10.1	-
234	244	243	Robert Jenkins	252	-	31.3	10.7	4.1	10.3	-
59	50	49	Scruttons "A"	57	-	5.3	9.3	8.8	8.1	-
224	177	176	Torday Limited	177	-	15.1	6.5	6.8	14.7	-
23	8	7	Twinklack Ltd	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	68	67	Twinklack 15% ULIS	72	-	15.0	20.8	-	-	-
56	33	32	Unilock Holdings	33	-	3.0	9.1	5.9	10.0	-
103	81	80	Walker Alexander	84	-	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.8	-
263	181	180	W. S. Yates	218	-	13.1	6.0	4.1	8.4	-

Land Securities

Interim Results

The Directors announce that the unaudited consolidated results for the six months ended 30th September 1981, are:-

Year to 31.3.81	Six months to 30.9.81	Six months to 30.9.80
£'000	£'000	£'000
80,529	45,421	38,521
11,091	5,680	5,422
8,385	5,557	3,130
3,879	519	1,823
12,274	6,076	4,953
103,894	57,177	48,896
7,714	3,947	3,896
13,453	7,367	6,800
6,031	3,466	2,771
27,198	14,780	13,267
76,696	42,397	35,629
2,357	1,083	1,179
18,787	9,003	9,254
683	600	551
21,827	10,688	10,984
54,869	31,711	24,645
22,370	16,490	12,815
32,499	15,221	11,830
9.94p	4.45p	3.72p

Note 1 The Government Stocks acquired with the proceeds of the Rights Issue in June 1980, were held for approximately one half only of the six months to 30th September 1980.

Note 2 The taxation charge for six months periods is computed at 52% whereas the charge for the year will be at a lower rate reflecting relief arising on expenditure on properties and other adjustments.

Note 3 Earnings per share for the six months and previous periods have been adjusted to reflect the capitalisation issue during the period. The fully diluted earnings per share are not given as they do not significantly differ from the earnings stated.

A Statement of a Standard Accounting Policy on Accounting for Investment Properties is expected to come into force in respect of the Company's accounting year ending 31st March 1983. The Company supports the provisions of this Statement and, in anticipation of their becoming mandatory, proposes to commission a full valuation by Knight Frank & Rutley as at 31st March 1982.

The Directors have already stated their view that the amount of the interim distribution should form a larger proportion of that for the whole year. Accordingly they have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 2.75p net per share, 3.92p gross, on

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The Bank touches the brakes

We respond to market rates most of the time, but certainly not all of the time, was the first half of the message from the Bank of England's money market intervention yesterday. The second half of the message was that the authorities are none too keen on a precipitate fall in short-term interest rates that might get out of control and end in tears.

The question that left the market to mull over for the rest of the day was this: was the Bank putting its foot firmly on the brake or merely applying it gently? The answer probably is that the authorities want any downward movement in rates to be orderly rather than headlong. In other words, with some clearing banks appearing to be weighing up the prospect yesterday morning of a full-point cut in base rates, the Bank was keen to make it clear that it was none too keen on such boldness.

How the clearers will respond this morning is going to be interesting. The Bank may have put out a warning signal yesterday, but period rates in the money markets are still pointing to a cut in base rates. What is more, dollar interest rates continued to ease yesterday. Prime rates again followed money market rates down, this time with Crocker leap-frogging the competition and cutting its leading rate from 17 to 16 per cent.

So with dollar rates coming down and sterling again firm against both the dollar and the Deutschmark, why the fear that there may be something nasty lurking round the corner? The answer, perhaps, is that the authorities do not see anything specific, at least not yet, but would simply prefer caution in a world where it is none too easy to see very far ahead. That may be commendable in its way, but industry is certainly not going to thank anyone for keeping real interest rates at their present level a moment more than necessary.

Philips' Lamps A litmus test

Philips' Lamps is a litmus test of the state of European multinationals in general and of electronics companies in particular. So its nine months' results will bring no great cheer to either group. Pretax profits are down from 493m to 479m fl, and the net profit figure, 5 per cent higher at 260m fl, is distorted by adjustment in the third quarter of a tax charge overstated earlier in the year. Warnings of further "restructuring" and an acceleration of the rate of reduction of the workforce suggest that the company expects even rougher waters ahead.

Profits were, of course, adversely affected by a 40 per cent rise in net interest charges to 1,016m fl, wholly the consequence of higher interest rates. But the dollar also moved mainly in Philips' favour and currency fluctuations contributed 9 per cent of the 4,527m fl increase in turnover to 130,115m fl.

The strategy of improving productivity by cutting the labour force and concentrating manufacturing in a smaller number of bigger plants appears to be bringing some success in the crucial colour television market. Philips has staked its European presence on resisting the Japanese in this highly competitive area and so far has succeeded, slightly pushing up its market share. Electronic data processing and domestic appliances have also fared well. Nevertheless, European sales growth lagged behind all other parts of the world, making exchange rates an even more important factor at the bottom line.

Philips is looking to another 4 or 5 per cent expansion of sales next year, but this will probably be maintained at the expense of improved profitability. Other companies will have to follow the Philips' route of concentration and emphasis on productivity if they too are to emerge from the depression equipped for survival, but whether they enjoy the same management strengths as Philips remains to be seen. It is far from obvious which colour the litmus paper will turn into.

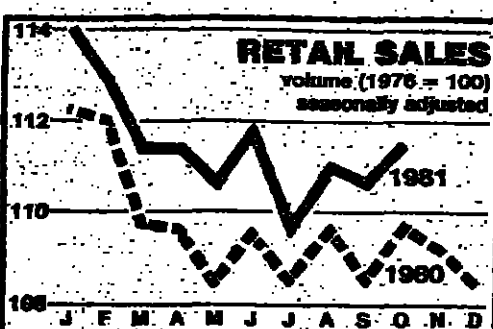
Retailers

The squeeze on incomes

The retail industry is keeping its fingers crossed for a good Christmas and New Year. The first half of the year was not

too bad for a number of companies, but the outlook over the next 18 months is not so cheerful. Sales in the initial six months held up surprisingly well, thanks largely to three factors. Real disposable earnings did not fall back as rapidly as expected; redundancy payments could have found their way into the stores; and the black economy, too, may well have had an impact.

Now the squeeze on real disposable incomes is being more acutely felt, though the fall in the savings ratio suggests the effect on retailers may be temporarily cushioned. Certainly, yesterday's official statistics showing a rise in



volume of 1.6 per cent and in value of 10 per cent for October compared with October last year are less important than the industry's feel for the medium-term outlook.

At the moment, with durable and clothing prices in particular rising relatively slowly, there is a considerable squeeze being exerted on individual companies. Some are clearly attempting to hold prices down in an effort to hang on to market share, while others are going in for highly expensive promotional campaigns. All the time, however, costs are rising steadily.

Royal Insurance

Third quarter disappoints

A £6.5m drop in the third quarter has left nine-month profits from Royal Insurance down by nearly £1m to £91m pretax and about £10m below market expectations. With Royal firmly embarked on a period of renewed expansion, as heralded by last year's £116m rights issue, premium income largely from the United Kingdom and United States has risen from £944m to £1,086m — an underlying increase of 12½ per cent — while investment income has risen by £35.5m to £142m, although about £10m of this is due to the rights issue.

But the underwriting loss has risen sharply in the third quarter. In the United States where Royal was showing a downturn in underwriting losses at the halfway stage, there is an increase after nine months from £16.8m to £29.2m. This is largely put down to two exceptionally bad months during the third quarter and Royal remains confident about its American expansion which is taking it away from the fiercely competitive North-East and into the Mid-West and South. Its operating ratio in the United States at 105.1 still compares favourably with the competition, although given the state of the American market Royal is still expecting some deterioration in the underwriting result there next year.

In Canada and Australia, where Royal is making overall losses after investment, the underwriting position has continued to worsen. Claims on motor and crime-related business have risen sharply in Canada, while Australian losses were aggravated by need for increased reserves on compensation business. However, Royal is pumping up rates, even at the expense of market share, in both areas and expects sharp reductions in underwriting losses next year.

The United Kingdom, however, may be looking increasingly competitive in 1982, though the underwriting profit so far this year is up from £9.5m to £14.1m, helped by the clement weather.

For the year Royal looks like producing a little change or even a small drop on 1980's £122m pretax and, assuming a further rise in the final dividend, the shares yield 10.2 per cent on a dividend which should be about 1½ times covered.

The scrapping of 15 out of 23 industrial training boards (ITBs) announced in the Commons, yesterday represents the first important decision of the new Government to be made public. Mr. Tebbit, who has been Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr. Tebbit's formidable reputation as one of the Prime Minister's most loyal supporters and yesterday's denunciation by Mr. Len Murray, the decision as "utter folly," make it possible to see the move as evidence of a new course being charted at the Department of Employment.

In fact the decision, which will mean the loss of 2,000 jobs among training board staff, probably differs not that much from the one which would have been made by Mr. James Prior had he still been Employment Secretary. The number of board members to go is well under half the total of 4,700 and three in every 10 employees will still be working in an industry covered by one of the seven training

boards which Mr. Tebbit has relieved. Nevertheless, the decision marks a major departure with training policies developed over almost two decades and a decisive break with a tripartite system under which unions have had as much say as employers.

The first boards came into being in 1964. In the view of their supporters they were a long overdue method of filling the gap left by the relative decline of the apprenticeship training of the prewar period — often at a cost to the employer out of all proportion to the benefit — and the decrease in the large pool of skilled labour built up by both military and civilian training during the war.

The boards have been able to impose a levy on employers of normally not more than 1 per cent of the payroll. With exemptions granted only to unskilled labour, the boards have been providing adequate training, the idea has been to ensure that firms which do not train pay a price for poaching skilled labour from those which do.

Originally the industry met the operating costs of running the boards but from 1975 the Government took that over at what last year was an annual cost of £48m. The Government had already planned to stop meeting those costs so that by agreeing to continue doing so until next spring for the seven deprived

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Mr Tebbit takes the axe to industrial training

Mr. Tebbit has made a modest gesture towards the employers — though not nearly as large a one as groups like the Engineering Employers' Federation would have liked — by scrapping 15 out of 23 industrial training boards (ITBs).

Overall the Government has relieved, with the sole exception of the Ceramics ITB, the seven which the Manpower Services Commission had been specifically and unanimously agreed should remain.

On the whole, they are also the ones which individual employers wanted retained though a notable exception is Hotel and Catering which is to continue in business despite the opposition of a powerful employers lobby because there is obviously no adequate alternative.

Mr. Tebbit said yesterday that those being scrapped included ones which "had lost the confidence of their industries" as well as others "named fibres" which were cited as an example — which had effectively worked themselves out of a job.

Ministers believe that the threat of closure and the decision to scrap funding operating costs have already concentrated the minds of the need to become more efficient. They point to what are being called "deadweight" redundancies from some boards which feared closure as evidence of past overstaffing and inefficiency.

Nevertheless, the real test of yesterday's decision will lie in large part in the willingness of employers to enter voluntary arrangements which can fulfil the training needs on the industries which will no longer have boards.

Last month a majority of the Manpower Services Commissioners — all except the Confederation of British Industry representatives — voted to oppose the decision to scrap the bulk of the boards on the grounds that the voluntary arrangements so far proposed were not adequate to replace them.

The TUC's anger, had already been fuelled by the fact that the 1981 Employment and Training Act ensures that any proposal affecting the levy raised by the surviving boards — must carry the approval of the employers' representatives.

The real argument may well prove to be over the order of the steps which the government has taken towards a new training policy. Mr. Tebbit now hopes to put flesh on the bones of the government's New Training Initiative before the parliamentary recess.

The goals of the initiative, as spelt out by the MSC and endorsed by the government and — so far — by the TUC, provide for improved skill training to agreed standards, improved vocational education and training for all young people, and more adult training opportunities.

The line firmly taken in Whitehall is that with the detailed structural question of the boards now out of the way, ministers can now address themselves to what they see as a long overdue whole-sale review of training and vocational education.

The other view strongly taken by opponents of yesterday's announcement is that whatever the real deficiencies of the present boards it is a serious error to tamper with them before the government's training objectives have been clearly defined.

The government is already considering how it can persuade employers to come up with adequate arrangements on a voluntary basis for industrial training. One possibility already being canvassed is the use of tax rebates. But ministers will also need support from the unions whom they blame for playing a large part in the present critical fall in apprenticeships, partly because of the high level of wage rates negotiated for young people and partly because of hitherto fiercely conservative attitudes to traditional time-served craft training.

That will not have been made any easier by yesterday's announcement. But in the long run a full assessment will not be possible until the full scope of the training initiative is known.

Donald Macintyre

Are we in for another dose of Japanese medicine?

Pharmaceuticals is the latest industry in the United States to catch a dose of what Americans are beginning to call "the jay-jays".

Japanese jitters have been induced by a spate of recent reports, from respected pharmaceutical analysts as well as magazine writers, which suggest that Japan's dozen large drug houses are poised to attack the American market with the same force that has already overwhelmed the home-grown manufacturers of television sets and radios, cameras and calculators, cars, motorcycles and so on.

Slight symptoms of the jitters can be detected in Europe, too. Three months ago the Office of Health Economics in Britain and the American Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries Association published reports warning that the Japanese pharmaceutical industry was building up resources for a major international assault, with the help of friendly government regulations and a favourable official pricing policy. The Ministry of Health in Japan, however, allows domestic companies very large profit margins on the drugs they sell through the Japanese health service.

The latest contribution to the jay-jay literature comes in the form of a report in the journal of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, ABPI News, which devotes a page in its latest issue, to a startling analysis of Japan's long-term drug strategy by Mrs. Elizabeth Greenham, a pharmaceutical consultant in the United States. The report has report is caught by the accompanying drawings of a luxuriant Japanese rose bush strangling the British Isles with its roots.

Pharmaceuticals is one of the few major sectors in which the country has kept its share of a growing world market over the past 20 years. If it too, is lost to the Japanese, Britain's industrial future will be grim indeed. But could it happen?

Last year Britain exported £745m worth of pharmaceuticals; imports were £22m, giving the industry a record trade surplus of £523m — 29 per cent up on 1979. The surplus passed the £100m level only 10 years ago.

Japan, by contrast, still imports more drugs than it sells abroad. The Japanese companies' sales overseas represent only 3 per cent of their total revenues. The equivalent figure for the American industry is 40 per cent and for British firms 58 per cent.

The Japanese home market, amounting to 25,000m a year, is growing 10 per cent faster than inflation and already accounts for 14 per cent of world drug sales, compared with 3 per cent for Britain and 17 per cent for the United States. Per capita consumption in Japan is, or soon will be, the highest in the world — partly because of the country's doctors make more than half their income from dispensing drugs and therefore have a strong incentive to write and fill expensive prescriptions for their patients.

So far the Japanese companies have concentrated on consolidating their hold on this lucrative home market. They have boosted research and development budgets relative to sales and, according to Mrs. Greenham, have raised the proportion of products developed by themselves.

The figures suggest that the British pharmaceutical industry is in a strong position to withstand the challenge. Its R & D effort has been expanding steadily, at an annual rate 10 per cent above inflation, for three decades. In 1980 it spent £280m, exactly one hundred times the 1953 figure, on research and development. That represents 14 per cent of total turnover, a higher proportion than any other industrial sector.

The growth in R & D has enabled the big British pharmaceutical manufacturers — and particularly Glaxo and Beecham, the most successful pair — to keep pace with their European and American competitors. However, despite the stepped-up laboratory activity here and abroad, all companies have seen a steady decline in innovation, at least as measured by the number of new drugs coming on to the market.

There are two clear reasons why the present worldwide output of new drugs — about 20 a year — is so far below the golden years of the late 1950s and early 1960s, when

(rather than made under license from foreign companies) from less than 30 per cent to 40-45 per cent over the last three years. Pharmaceutical research and development is clearly benefiting from the recent rapid improvement in Japanese university education and research in the biological and chemical sciences.

Now they are beginning to license Japanese-developed drugs abroad — the sign that the assault has begun. The Americans are becoming panicky. The British seem more phlegmatic, although the very fact that the ABPI gives house room to the Greenham analysis suggests that nobody is prepared to adopt a "it could happen here" attitude. Sir Austin Bide, chairman of Glaxo, says that the Japanese represent a "formidable" challenge. But, he adds: "That is not to say that I fear them; I respect them."

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50 new compounds a year were launched with far less research effort. First, there are simply fewer novel drugs left to discover, at least by the traditional empirical approach of screening tens of thousands of compounds for biological activity and then using organic chemistry to alter the most promising candidates in the hope of enhancing their desirable characteristics.

Secondly, all governments have imposed far more stringent safety requirements on the industry, so that today's new drugs must undergo extremely extensive and expensive long-term testing on animals and humans before they are licensed for general prescription. On average, a company must now spend about £50m over ten years to bring a new compound to the market.

The result, as Sir Austin Bide acknowledges, is that the pharmaceutical industry is gradually falling into the hands of a decreasing number of larger companies. Small firms are having to give up the game of molecular roulette (to use an analogy that the industry hates) as the stakes rise.

The rules of the game may change fundamentally in the future if new technology genetic manipulation of micro-organisms to produce drugs and/or the use of computers to design new compounds — lives up to its promise. Under the present rules, it will be impossible for the new players from Japan to sweep the board in pharmaceuticals as quickly or as thoroughly as in some other industries. But they are smart enough to win some big prizes from the Europeans and Americans.

Clive Cookson

Business Diary: Putting the cartel before the hoarse

For the second year running, the president of the International Air Transport Association, the airlines' trade association, often labelled a cartel by its enemies, is to be a top European airline man. Armin Balkensweiler, president of Swissair, takes over from Pierre Giraudet, president of Air France, and will oversee the IATA annual meeting when it is held in Geneva this time next year. Geneva is also one of the head offices of IATA (it has another in Montreal) and it is certain that the careful Swiss will not lay out a great deal of money on hosting this annual thrash, and certainly nothing like other airlines have spent in other parts of the world. He arrives at the head of



Iata's Armin Balkensweiler

Iata at a significant moment, for most of the 111 airline members are making frightening losses during the world recession, while Swissair remains financially buoyant. With Lufthansa and one of two others, Swissair under Balkensweiler has kept first-class fares in Europe while British Airways and most others are chasing the higher-volume club class market. He is also pained at the sight of the North Atlantic's throats with 66 per cent fares reductions, described by Sir Freddie Laker as "mutual suicide". But whether he can instil his warring colleagues with Swiss discipline is extremely doubtful.

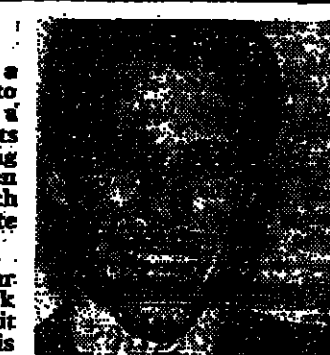
Reader Kenneth Campbell writes in some puzzlement from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, having read a copy of Time which contains an advertisement for that magazine's "Education program". This is "a classroom service for English teachers who like to stay up-to-the-minute on current affairs". What Campbell is that a classroom scene in the advertisement makes use of a wallchart of Middle East potteries which shows the King of Saudi Arabia as ruler Faisal (d. 1975) and the president of Algeria as Houari Boumedienne (d. 1978).

Peak hour? Raising money is proving a surprisingly easy prelude to raising steam for Peak Rail, a group of railway enthusiasts in Derbyshire busy restoring the 20-mile line between Madock and Buxton which British Rail closed in the late 1960s.

It has raised £25,000 so far with a convertible loan stock issue, five times as much as it has expected to raise at this stage, according to Steve Broadbent, one of the directors. It is well on the way to the £70,000 it wants by the end of February to build a new station at Buxton and develop its main engineering works at Rosely in the line.

Loan stock holders will eventually become the company's shareholders. Most encouragingly for Broadbent, subscriptions have been for relatively small blocks of loan stock, amounts of between £50 and £100 which, he thinks, suggests the company will end up being owned by the local interests it wants to serve.

Last week, the railway — if railway it is, as the company still has to replace the track which British Rail tore up — received outline planning permission to restate the line through 11 miles of the Peak District National Park.



Honeymooners period for Jamaica? John and Michelle Gentles in London yesterday.

Room service Honeymooners and hotels do rather go hand in hand, but when I spoke to the newly-married John Gentles yesterday, he had more hotels in mind than the one in which he and his bride are staying. Gentles, 34, and his wife, Michelle, 31, are honeymooning in Jamaica and 1980 Miss World finalist, are honeymooning at the Hotel Bristol, London this week.

However, it was not about the Bristol that Gentles and I spoke, but about two hotels in Jamaica, where he is the new director of tourism.



The Hotel Bristol in London.

The hotels in question are the Mallards Beach and the Intercontinental, both at Ocho Rios, an area Gentles knows well, because before the free-enterprise Seaga government came in at the end of last year, he was manager of the Sans Souci, also at Ocho Rios. Gentles was waiting yesterday for a call from Jamaica to say that a decision had been made on the sale of the Mallards Beach and Intercontinental, the last two of eight hotels nationalised by the left-wing Manley government to be put up for sale.

One bidder said to be strongly in the running for both is Eric Bernard, a former Grand Met director who recently quit as president of the Holiday Inns hotel division to build up his own company.

The Manley government acquired 14 hotels in all about two-thirds of the island's stock of 11,000 rooms. Gentles says the remaining

six start coming onto the market in the new year when the leases expire.

Madeira, m'dear?

The producers of that noble wine, Madeira, have looked not towards the Portuguese mainland, but to Britain for a director of their trade association.

He is David Pamment, 39, managing director of Blaney and Company, the wine and spirit division of Vaux, the Sunderland brewers. Pamment, however, is not as exotic a choice as all that. He worked for Cockburn's in Oporto, is fluent in Portuguese and, moreover, has a Portuguese wife, Lena.

His job will be both to promote sales of Madeira, as well as to keep the companies in touch with the latest developments in winemaking. Neither job should come too hard. Here in Britain he is a council member of the Wine and Spirit Association, and has studied oenology and viticulture in France and Italy as well as in Portugal.

Griffiths seen in a garage not far from the House of Commons: This, too, is a house of oil.

Ross Davies

Ferguson Industrial Holdings

Building Supplies · Printing and Packaging
Engineering Supplies · Engineering · Giftware

INTERIM RESULTS

	6 months ended	6 months ended
	31.8.81	31.8.80
(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Sales	£2,378	£2,000
Trading profit	1,895	1,595
Interest payable	172	779
Employees' profit sharing	1,723	916
	158	140
Associated companies	1,565	776
Profit before taxation	60	—
Taxation	1,625	778
Profit after taxation	468	123
	1,137	653

For a copy of our latest accounts please write to The Secretary, (Dept. T), Ferguson Industrial Holdings Limited, Appleby Castle, Cumbria CA16 6XH.



Stock Exchange Prices

Nervous selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 9, Dealings End, Nov 20. § Contango Day, Nov 23 Settlement Day, Nov 30
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Landsit plans full revaluation

By Peter Wainwright

Land Securities Investment Trust, Britain's largest property company which makes up nearly 30 per cent of the FT Actuarial property index, is to commission a full property valuation from Knight Frank & Rutley as at next March.

A revaluation of just a sample of properties was the most the market expected, and the next was not due until 1983. However, little is expected from the new valuation; the last valuation, as at March 1981, indicated a net asset value of 405p a share. But little growth is expected in this figure over the full year—cents have been sticky—which means that the discount of 20 per cent on the old figure is unlikely to be, say, more than 23 per cent on the new one to be calculated.

This was one reason why the

shares fell 8p to 323p yesterday; another was the smaller rise than expected in the group's pretax profits for the six months to September 30. They rose from £24.6m to £31.7m, a bit less than analysts' estimates which ranged up to £34m.

Even so the figures were good by any standards. They reflected a growth in rental income from £38.5m to £45.4m, and the receipt of £6m from money in government stocks and deposits. The group was in any case cash rich before 1980's £108m rights issue.

The advance in half-time earnings a share from 3.72p to 4.45p is a modest 19 per cent, reflecting rights issue dilution of the ordinary capital. But the increases in both profits and earnings are unexciting against those recently reported by two

other property heavyweights, Hammerson and Great Portland, both of which reported profits up by around one third.

Land Securities' shares have come up sharply along with the rest of the sector from their September buffering, and may not move much for a bit. The spotlight is in any case on M&P which is due soon with figures, and an asset revaluation. Land Securities' own shares yield around 4 per cent, and annual dividend growth varies between 14 per cent and 20 per cent, which makes the group a benchmark for index-linked stocks.

The group's portfolio was, as at last March, 65.5 per cent freehold, and weighted towards West End and City shops and offices. Long leaseholds accounted for 31.5 per cent, biased towards the provinces.

Ferguson up sharply as borrowings fall

By Paul Maidment

Reduced borrowings and a marked improvement in its printing and packaging division showed through in a more than doubled pretax profit at the half-year for Ferguson Industrial Holdings, the Cumbria-based building and engineering group.

Pretax profits for the six months to August 31 were £1.65m, up from £776,000 for the corresponding period last year. Sales were £52.4m, up 31.5 per cent from a year earlier.

Trading profit rose to £1.98m, from £1.65m and interest payable was reduced by almost four fifths to £172,000 from £779,000. Earnings per share were 5.4p against 4.6p. The half-time dividend is being

maintained at 3.143p gross, which helped the shares to rise 9p to 87p.

Printing and packaging contributed profits for the half year of £1.02m against £570,000 a year earlier. The building supplies division continued to show improvement in a depressed market, but the engineering, engineering supplies and glassware divisions were still encountering difficult trading conditions, Mr Denis Vernon, the chairman, said. The group's division lost £45,000, against a £110,000 profit a year earlier.

Gosforth Industrial Holdings, acquired in the final months of the last financial year, has produced satisfactory results, Mr Vernon said.

H J Baldwin profit slumps

H. J. Baldwin, the Nottingham City and concrete manufacturer which last month had its audit report withheld by Eruse and Whinney, has now issued results for the year to April 30, 1981.

Although the auditors are still refusing to sign the report until the position of who is and who is not a director is clarified, it has released its figures to assist the market.

These show that turnover has fallen from £2.31m to £2.28m and pretax profit from £285,000 to £111,000. A tax credit of £90,000 means, however, that £201,000 is attributable to shareholders.

The company says that the directors whose authority has been challenged will recommend a dividend after the situation with the auditors is resolved.

RETAIL SALES

The following are the figures for the volume of retail sales released by the Department of Trade:

	Sales by volume (seasonally adjusted) (1979=100)	Sales by value (not adjusted) (1979=100)
1980 1st Oct	110.2	+1.2
2nd Oct	108.2	+1.2
3rd Oct	108.8	+1.4
4th Oct	108.8	+1.4
1981 1st Oct	112.7	+1.0
2nd Oct	111.3	+1.0
3rd Oct	110.4	+1.0
4th Oct	108.6	+1.0
Aug	109.6	+1.2
Sep	108.5	+1.3
Oct	109.7	+1.3
1981 July	108.7	+1.7
Aug	111.0	+1.7
Sep	110.6	+1.7
October	111.5 (prev)	+1.0 (prev)

Pawson suspended pending asset sale

A substantial loss for the half year to August 31 led to the temporary suspension yesterday of the shares of the Sheffield-based clothing group W. L. Pawson & Son.

The company asked the Stock Exchange to suspend all dealings after being told by its bankers to cut its borrowings.

As a result, the company's directors: now say they are looking for a buyers for all or parts of the business. Discussions have already opened on the sale of certain assets.

Pawson lost almost £96,000 in the year to February after paying more than £1.4m in interest charges. The share price has collapsed from a high of 244p earlier this year to a suspension price of 7p. This values the company at just over £800,000.

W Williams in talks

Dealings were suspended in Cardiff-based W. Williams & Sons shares as the company announced it is in talks which may lead to a bid.

Williams, a non-ferrous metal dealer and founder, is considering a proposal which may lead to an offer for all the company's 3.4m issued shares.

The suspension price of the shares was 10p, giving the group a market capitalization of £340,000.

Robert Moss

Despite more than doubling pretax profits, Robert Moss, the Oxfordshire plastics manufacturer, is holding down its half-time dividend to help finance expansion plans.

Mr Murray McLean, who took over as chairman a month after his Orchard Holdings gained control of the company, said yesterday he was actively searching for a suitable British plastics company to acquire and was considering move into the United States.

Pretax profit for the six months to September 30 was

Economic fears hit shares

Fears over the economic outlook had equities on the run yesterday despite recent hopes of a further cut in domestic bank rates.

Jobs were quick to react and market prices sharply lower after the economic report from the Chartered Bank Group which forecasts a worsening of the unemployment figures and a deepening of the recession.

The FT Index closed at its low for the day 15.5 down at 5037, although it remained 9.2 up on the account.

However, the talk of lower base rates and the latest surge in the value of sterling saw gilts continue their recent strong rally in spite of the issue of a further £1,000m of short term paper on Friday.

Prices rose by as much as 2p at one point before profit-taking clipped the gains by 1.5p at the close. In shorts, the rises were less spectacular and the Bank of England was issuing rates of 151 per cent and telling the City that interest rates were falling too fast.

This point was emphasized when United States prime rates were cut by a further 1 per cent to 36 per cent. Nevertheless, dealers were confident of a good start to business in the new two on Thursday.

In blue chips prices closed on the bottom in moderate selling. BOC Group was down 8p, falling 9p to 149p amid concern over the prospects for its Alcoa subsidiary. Other losses were seen in ICI, 10p to 276p, Glaxo, 10p to 432p, Pisons, 10p to 138p, Tube Investments, 6p to 96p, Gannett & Nettle, 6p to 133p, Hawker Siddeley, 12p to 318p, Blue Circle, 4p to 474p, Bowater, 8p to 204p, and Reed International, 8p to 244p. Reporting this week, Bechtel fell 6p to 224p, Uni-

lever 7p to 638p and Boots 4p to 204p.

Elsewhere, interest was restricted to bids and company reports. W. L. Pawson was suspended at 7p before announcing substantial losses and news that the group's bankers had asked the board to sell off certain assets to pull the group round.

Disappointing figures wiped 8p from Geers Gross at 102p and 8p from Land Securities at 222p. But Ferguson Industrial rose 6p to 84p on sharply increased earnings.

In financials R. Martin on 340p and Mercantile House 455p both shed 20p apiece as the premium for Exco, dealing of which starts Wednesday, begin to be written down.

In insurance companies, the third-quarter figures from Royal Insurance were at the lower end of expectations with the price dropping 15p to 360p. The prospect of cheaper interest rates left the big four clearing banks cheaper on the day with Barclay's at 429p, Midland down 8p to 316p, Lloyds 7p lower at 401p and National Westminster 7p off at 391p.

Inchcape continues to advance on the recent revision of prospects with the price hardening another 7p to 283p, while the failure of any further developments on the bid front wiped 3p from Ranks Hovis McDougall at 65p.

But ERM Holdings, benefiting from a £5m contract with Saudi Arabia, advanced 8p to 46p as Charles Hurst rose 8p to 56p amid confirmation that Charlesville Holdings had increased its stake to 15 per cent.

Bid speculation added 1p to Totez Kensley at 76p and 10p to City Offices at 106p with

Yule Catto rising 5p to 86p, Manson Finance 4p to 62p and Nelson David 21p to 11p.

P & O D/F fell 3p to 125p as hopes of a bid from Far East sources continued to recede with Trident TV "A" 1p easier at 59p amid speculation that shareholders may well oppose the group's acquisition of the Playboy casinos.

Electricals also continued to encounter profit-taking on the back of the recent strong run, with GEC losing 25p to 729p, Plessey 18p to 321p, Ferrand 15p to 540p, Thorn-EMI 13p to 428p, Rascal 15p to 388p and STC 8p to 435p.

Oils were another nervous sector ahead of Shell's third-quarter profits on Thursday. Shell itself fell 10p to 364p, BP 6p to 304p, Ultramar 10p to 491p, Lamsco 22p to 460p and Tricentrol 14p to 250p.

Stores also retreated after recent improvements, amid the belief that the worst of the current recession may be over and the stores sector may be looking fairly cheap. Falls were seen in Great Universal "A" 5p to 431p, British Home Stores, 4p to 135p, Marks & Spencer, 4p to 123p, while Combar's British Stores held steady at 39p.

Equity turnover on November 13 was £120.375m (12.30p bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: GEC, Plessey, Royal Insurance, ICI, British Home Stores, Eagle Star, P & O D/F, Sun Alliance, General Accident, Comm Union, BICC and Ranks Hovis McDougall.

Traded Options: A total of 1,204 contracts were completed, of which Rascal attracted 157 calls, along with Lamsco on 122, First Nat Flx, 44p, with a double completed in BP on 34p. Most were made in Bursa at 8p.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
A & N Z Bkg (F)	—	173(136*)	100(178)	14(124)	22/2	28(214)
Bolton Textile (F)	9.56(11.27)	0.17(0.33)	—	0.5(1.25)	—	0.5(1.25)
Bromsgrove (I)	1.68(1.52)	0.08(0.1)	2.71(4.08)	0.7(0.7)	18/2	(2.25)
Kinsey (I)	2.51(2.45)	0.05(0.05)	—	—	—	—
G. & G. Kynoch (F)	1.88(2.62)	0.02(0.05)	2.36(6.5)	1(1)	29/1	1(1)
Geers Gross (I)	22.2(19.53)	0.24(0.35)	2.06(2.36)	2(1.5)	7/1	(4.0)
Ferguson Ind. (I)	52.9(39.8)	1.63(0.77)	5.44(4.6)	2.2(2.2)	7/1	(4.0)
Landsec (I)	—	4.49(3.72)	2.75(2.8)	—	—	(7.58)
Roberts Moss (I)	1.72(1.6)	0.31(0.14)	1.5(1.5)	0.6(0.52)	—	(1.59)
Phillips' Pumps (I)	30.115(25.588)	260(248)	1.43(1.45)	—	—	—
S-W Cons. Res. (I)	0.79(0.13)	0.23(0.12)	0.95(0.55)	—	—	—
Walker & Staff (I)	1.53(1.5)	0.02(0.01)	0.59(0.25)	—	—	(1.35)
Zygal Dynamics (I)	1.11(0.56)	0.11(0.16)	1.5(2.4)	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Earnings in Business News dividends are shown net of tax on pence per share. * Australian dollars; † Australian cents; ‡ Loss; § Adjusted for scrip issue. § Figures are in Dutch florins and are for 9 months.

Wall Street

New York, Nov 16.—The deteriorating economy sent stocks sharply lower as investors increasingly focussed on the recession rather than interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 10.85 points to close at about 845.03, its lowest since September 28. Declines led advances by around 1,200 to 425 and volume slipped to some 44 million shares from 45,550,000 last week.

Am. Express	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10
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Football: World Cup build-up for home countries

Greenwood must wait for one of his old soldiers to report fit for duty

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Ron Greenwood yesterday delayed announcing England's World Cup side to play Hungary at Wembley tomorrow because of a slight doubt concerning Trevor Brooking's fitness.

Brooking, who has been out of the full-scale practice match in the morning, and Mr Greenwood felt it worthwhile to wait until today to see if there is any reaction to the point that kept Brooking out of West Ham United's side in the early part of the season.

The elegant Brooking has never graced the World Cup final stage. He was in the wings when England failed to qualify eight years ago and was a member of the team who was nudged out of the competition in 1977. Brooking, who is now a player in the morning, and his colleagues, tomorrow represent his last chance to perform among the elite.

At the age of 33, Brooking had thought that even that opportunity had disappeared. After being left out in the cold for the matches against Brazil, Wales and Scotland last year, he was omitted for the World Cup tie in Switzerland and it was not until the subsequent defeat caused him to ponder not only his country's hopes but also his own international career.

"Some people suggested I was tired after a long season," he said. "I had played more than 50 matches, but wasn't tired. I had had an indifferent spell around the time of the League Cup final, but all players have a bad

not at some time. I wanted to play for England again because I knew I could still do it."

Brooking proved that in an unusually spectacular style a week later in Budapest, when Mr Greenwood decided to put his faith in his experienced players, or Dad's Army, as they call themselves. "You'll see some practice putting your boots on," Kevin Keegan told him. "You've been in cobs for too long."

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Watson, leaving a place for a more positive midfielder player, such as Hoddle, Wilkins or even

Devonshire. That, though, now seems unlikely.

The Hungarian manager, Kalman Meszoly, made it clear as his players arrived in London last night that Nyilasi would not play unless 100 per cent fit, the Press Association reported.

"This is an important game for Hungary even though we have already qualified. I will not risk Nyilasi if he is not fit and will make the decision, not the player," Mr Meszoly said before taking his players for training in the rain.

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Wimbledon surplus vindicates policy

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club announced yesterday that the surplus from last summer's Wimbledon Championships was £1,000,000, a record, £48,142 higher than the 1980 figure. The secretary, Christopher Goreing, added: "We have every reason to believe that next year's surplus will be even greater."

The money goes to the Lawn Tennis Association, whose chairman, Jim Cochrane, said this splendid news could not have come at a better time. Next month the LTA annual meeting will discuss reorganization. The Wimbledon surplus will help the LTA to develop training centres, construct indoor courts and advance a variety of other projects.

The surplus next year could be even bigger. About £400,000 of additional revenue is expected from television because the championships will finish on a Sunday, a day later than usual. Both Mr Cochrane and Mr Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, chairman of the championships committee, are grateful to local residents for putting up with the inconvenience. Wimbledon is to discourage overnight visitors by organizing a ball for standing room tickets for the last four days and the LTA are to give £5,000 for the improvement of Wimbledon's tennis facilities.

Ticket prices will be increased next year, especially for the later rounds but public facilities will be improved. The All England club are taking over the adjacent Atrium Park and will install eight or nine marquees and a larger and more comfortable public restaurant.

Total income from the championships was £3,229,226 and expenditure £2,160,274. All but £48,142 of the surplus came from ticket sales, broadcasting and television fees and such promotion and merchandising ventures as letting marquee space and matching a variety of products.

Sir Brian considered that the size of the surplus vindicated their policy of raising money by means of a variety of ventures. He said that the Wimbledon surplus was a record and that the club had a lot of work to do to ensure that the surplus was used to the best advantage.

Mr Cochrane said he could not comment "at the moment" on the reports that in return for the status of "official ball," a distinction already granted to three other manufacturers, the makers of the tennis ball used at Wimbledon last year had offered the LTA £10,000 a year for five years.

How ATP aim to stay on a middle course

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

"What a lively time we have had, since the tumult and the shouting died, discussing the 50th birthday of the ATP. It was a great success. The ATP has not been ignored but common sense has prevailed. The ATP is a management body, not a players' union. We are not going to walk away mad. We want a normal transaction."

As we move it, "pro" tennis is only 13 years old. Mr. Buchholz said. Discussing not only the ATP, WCT, and the ITF, but also the ATP's management, Mr. Buchholz added: "When all these entities get together, and realize that our real competitors are the other players, we will be like a management body, not a players' union."

The ATP are going to want a share of the television revenue. But let us do it in a businesslike fashion. We don't want to be like the WCT. The ATP are also a management body, not a players' union. We are not going to walk away mad. We want a normal transaction."

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Youngsters can set an example

By Norman Fox

England's under-21 team tonight face the young Hungarians at Nottingham Forest's ground knowing that they must set the pattern for their senior colleagues at Wembley tomorrow.

For all the revolutionary tactical talk about Hiddink playing as a deep centre forward, the secret of the style and outcome. They require a point to reach the UEFA championship quarter-final round, just as England need a point against Hungary to secure a place in the World Cup final in Spain.

Steve Sexton, manager of the under-21 side, has suffered several disappointments during the championship. His teams have sometimes produced nothing but pessimism for the future, though seven points from four games is no bad record.

Like Ron Greenwood, Mr Sexton will try to minimize the damage done to the youngsters by the defeat in Hungary last night. The under-21 side won 2-1. He retains the centre of that attack. Thompson, Fashanu and Shaw, Heath and Moses should provide them with strong midfield support. Owen is also in midfield, because Leo is suspended.

The predominantly Midlands-based midfield and attack should encourage a reasonable attendance for a match perceived as being in the direction in which English international football will travel, whatever the outcome of tomorrow's crucial game at Wembley.

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Revenge is uppermost in Hungary's mind

By Norman Fox

Ron Greenwood was inspired by Hungarian football. It haunted Billy Wright after 1953, but the young Englishman was not a member of the 25 years ago against England at Wembley.

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Pen portraits of the Hungarian players

Goalkeeper

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Stein set to pick Sturrock against Portugal

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The Scottish national team manager, Jock Stein, is expected to pick Paul Sturrock for the match against Portugal in the World Cup.

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Barbarians to switch Easter date

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

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